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SUPREME COUNCIL MAY AGAIN UNITE DIVERGENT AIMS

Britain and France Differ Widely
Over Questions of German
Reparations, Allied Policy in
Near East and Submarines

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The meeting of the Supreme Council at Cannes, fixed for the first week in the new year, is being eagerly awaited here with the hope that it will prove the means by which the outstanding differences between Great Britain and France may be cleared up. Three points on which there is a notable divergence in the policies of the two countries are seen: first, in the question of German reparations; second, the allied policy in the Near East; third, the proposal on one side for the retention of submarines and on the other for their abolition.

Such a complexity of interests is involved in these three questions that it is felt that the British and French Premiers followed the wisest course in referring the whole matter to the Supreme Council.

German reparations will be dealt with first, while the foreign ministers of France, Britain and Italy deal with matters relating to Asia Minor. These two matters are considered of sufficient importance to justify a special meeting of the Supreme Council to deal with each separately.

As regards the wide divergence of views on matters of submarines, this is felt to be a subject for the Washington Conference. At the same time, it cannot be disguised that one is but a component part of the other. The first essential necessary for a satisfactory settlement of either one or all of these points is the establishment of whole-hearted trust on both sides of the Channel.

Such is the well known personal friendship between Mr. Lloyd George and Aristide Briand that it is felt that the recent conversations in London will have cleared many of the intervening obstacles from the path which is hoped will eventually lead to a frank understanding. At the same time it cannot be recognized that the French proposals to embark on a huge program of submarine building can do little toward promoting that feeling of confidence that is so essential to the two countries whose foreign policies must of necessity be almost inextricably interwoven.

In a recent editorial, The Daily Chronicle, a periodical close to the Administration, said: "The British attitude toward submarines (and admittedly it is not at present disposed to do so) we shall still press for a reduction of their tonnage and for the prohibition of larger types." This powerful indictment reflects general opinion in this country in regard to submarines.

The question must naturally arise, against whom does France find it necessary to protect herself. The German and Russian navies are negligible, and Great Britain, as in the past, guarantees her safety from attack by sea. That it should be considered necessary for France to take measures of defense against this country is inconceivable.

Submarines, in any event from the British viewpoint, are of little value for defensive purposes, and are looked upon as a threat against peaceful commerce. It is in this manner that the British authorities at once link up the payment of German reparations with the French naval program, and it is considered that a notable advance toward a settlement of the Near East and the reparations questions would be made if the plan for submarine extension were dropped.

No matter what country builds underwater craft, they can only be taken—in face of the experience gained in the late war—to constitute a dire threat to merchant shipping. As Great Britain depends wholly upon her merchant marine for her daily supplies, she is bound to consider in the most serious manner any naval program that includes expansion of this formidable weapon of offense.

The Washington Conference has gained a notable victory in establishing the four-power pact and in bringing about a limitation of capital ships with an agreed ratio of naval strength for the great powers. The British people are now anxiously watching to see if it will round off its labors by abolishing that pest of the sea, whose mode of operations must always make it a pirate and outlaw of civilization.

FRANCE AUTHORIZES REOPENING OF BANK

Vote on Chinese Bank Legislation Showing Confidence in
Mr. Briand's Cabinet Is
Passed by a Large Majority

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris, PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Today the Ministerial Council considered the legislative project authorizing the government to apply, in accord with the Chinese Government, the annulment of the French law of 1901, for the operation of credit which will safeguard the material and moral interests of France in the Far East. This means, of course, that the Boxer indemnity is to be used to set up again the Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Before this measure was possible the Chamber had to pass the bill. There appeared, however, to be no doubt that arrangements in this sense would be made, and this evening the bill was passed with a substantial majority of 177 votes.

The resignation of Philip Berthelot, which caused such a sensation, and is still the theme of the most passionate commentaries, has cleared the air. Although there was a desire in some quarters to continue the attack against the government in the Chamber, it was generally felt that the position of Aristide Briand, which was somewhat menaced, is now secure.

The particular telegram, which caused the Secretary-General of the Quai d'Orsay to take the decision announced yesterday, was apparently unknown to Mr. Briand until it was thrown into the debates last Saturday. While the discussion continued this evening in the Chamber there was a disposition to demand a commission of inquiry.

In the meantime much sympathy is felt for Mr. Berthelot, who has enjoyed the full confidence of succeeding ministries since the beginning of the war, and who is a prodigious worker. It is unfortunate that his brother should have been associated with this important banking institution in China which collapsed, but it is not believed that Mr. Berthelot has taken any advantage of his official position for private purposes, but has throughout acted in the sole interest of France.

In spite of his resignation, which has become inevitable, there is a practically unanimous chorus of praise for his services, and the hope is widely expressed that he will soon return to office.

VOTE TO BE CLOSE IN NEWBERRY CASE

Trend of Sentiment Seen Against
Senator From Michigan, and
Belief Is Expressed at Capitol
That He Will Be Unseated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Administration faces with grave apprehension the forthcoming vote in the United States Senate to unseat Truman H. Newberry (R.), Senator from Michigan.

Vindication of Mr. Newberry, it is held by those Republicans who will vote to oust the Michigan Senator, would be like serving formal notice to the electorate that a seat in the highest legislative body in the world can be purchased by the rich.

No one is able to say definitely at this time how the final vote on the Newberry case will stand, but senators in the opposition who are in closest touch with the situation are putting forth undisputed claims to 48 votes or within one vote of a majority. This leaves seven Republicans in the non-committal class with every indication that at least one or two of these will vote to oust Mr. Newberry from the Senate.

Compared with the situation a month ago, when there was no question but that Mr. Newberry controlled a majority vote, the Administration forces are now near, at least, to defeat.

The greatest advantage to the opposition lies in the fact that the congressional elections will be held in November and if the Senate votes in favor of Mr. Newberry, the issues of the Michigan campaign, which his opponents claim involves the purchase of seats in the Senate, will be fresh in the thought of the voters. With the Republican control of the next House of Representatives in grave doubt and with a number of senators up for reelection, a vote in favor of Mr. Newberry is recognized by the Administration as a dangerous handicap.

It is not believed in Administration circles that Mr. Newberry will undertake to defend himself on the floor of the Senate. Unless he does make a satisfactory defense of himself and his managers in the 1918 campaign, he will be unseated, in the opinion of a number of his staunchest Republican allies. On the other hand, his supporters are said to be apprehensive that if he is compelled to submit to cross-examination he will convict himself out of his own mouth. Mr. Newberry's best chance for vindication is said to be in a policy of silence, leaving his supporters to defend him.

Upseating Is Expected
In view of the decided drift away from Mr. Newberry the general belief seems to prevail at the Capitol that he will be unseated by a majority of one or two votes. There are 60 Republicans and 36 Democrats in the Senate. Thomas E. Watson (D.), Senator from Georgia, is pledged to vote for Mr. Newberry. The vote of another Democrat, John K. Shields, Senator from Tennessee, is doubtful, but his friends claim he will vote in the opposition. The Democrats assert they are sure of 35 Democratic votes. Add to this the six original Republican opponents of Mr. Newberry and an additional seven who have come out against him, and the vote stands 48 for unseating the Michigan Senator.

Forty-nine votes are necessary to turn the trick. Seven Republicans are in the non-committal class and of these Irvine L. Lenroot, Senator from Wisconsin, and Hiram Johnson, Senator from California, at least, are expected to vote with the opposition. The most unsatisfactory feature of the situation for Mr. Newberry, as his friends view it, is that the turn against him is entirely due to the sheer strength of the testimony and the powerful speeches made by his opponents, including Allee Pomerene (D.), Senator from Ohio, and William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, marshaling that testimony.

Administration Aids Senator
One of the chief claims put forward was that while there was too much money expended, \$260,000, and more or less malpractice by individual workers in the campaign, Senator Newberry knew nothing about it. This allegation, the opponents of Mr. Newberry are believed to have contrived.

The remarkable circumstance, as many senators now view it, is that in the face of testimony proving that Senator Newberry not only knew of this expenditure but that his own personal bank account was overdrawn in the effort to meet the financial demands of his campaign managers, the Newberry supporters could have believed that they could get by without any defense whatever.

Republican supporters of Mr. Newberry, it is believed, lost their chance to vindicate him when they failed to jam the vote through the Senate with a minimum of debate and at a time when the newspapers were filled with accounts of the arms conference. They were blocked in this attempt, and enough of the opponents' arguments filtered over the wires to arouse the country in opposition.

The Administration has been throwing its active support toward Senator Newberry. He has been recognized both politically and socially.

PETITION DENIED

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Judge Crosby of the Supreme Court yesterday denied the motion of the Board of Trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society for an injunction restraining the directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, from holding a meeting for the purpose of taking action to remove the trustees.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN'S PLANS AGAIN FOILED

Invasion of Hupeh, Which Was
to Aid Canton Leader, Is
Defeated by General Who
Favors Peking Government

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China.—Gen. Wu Pei-fu has succeeded in clearing the Province of Hupeh of Szechuan troops by his successful operations around Ichang. He entered the city with only a handful of troops, said to be not more than 100, while the enemy troops from Szechuan were still in control of the western suburbs and of the south bank of the river. General Wu's reinforcements rapidly arrived and within two or three days he succeeded in forcing the enemy back 10 miles from the city. The Szechuan troops are said to have numbered more than 70,000 and General Wu had only 30,000.

The object of the invasion of Hupeh Province by the Szechuan troops was twofold; first, they hoped by successful campaign to force a market in Hupeh Province for the salt produced in Szechuan; second, they hoped to secure a victory which would strengthen the cause of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Liu Hsiang, the Governor of Szechuan, has been in intimate consultation with Dr. Sun Yat-sen and by his attack from the west hoped to assist the fortunes of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who was planning an expedition northward from the Province of Kwangsi. The signal defeat suffered by Liu Hsiang's troops at the hands of Gen. Wu Pei-fu has put an end to the proposed expedition of Dr. Sun Yat-sen which, it must be remembered, never had the support of the real outstanding figure of the South, Gen. Chen Chiung-min. After his victory over the Szechuan troops Gen. Wu Pei-fu returned to Hangchow.

Steamers Fly French Flag

One of the curious incidents of the transport of Szechuan troops into Hupeh Province was the fact that 67 steamers flying the French flag were used by Liu Hsiang for this purpose. These steamers were really the property of Chinese but by a nominal agreement of lease the French firms obtained the right of flying the French flag. There has never been a more flagrant abuse of extraterritorial rights than the permission given by French consuls for the use of their national flag on these boats used for transport service in an internal conflict in China.

The Diplomatic Protection Society of Szechuan entered vigorous protests against the abuse of their flag by the French and proclaimed a boycott against all foreign-owned steamers. Crews, and often passengers, were not allowed to land at Chungking. After considerable misunderstanding the boycott was lifted on the payment of substantial sums by the steamer owners.

After his return to Hangchow General Wu entertained the foreign consuls at a luncheon party, when he delivered a speech explaining the reasons for his previous action in opposing the Szechuan troops. He pointed to the disorders in Szechuan Province as a warning to the people of Hupeh and insisted that the only way in which order in the provinces could be restored was by the strong hand of authority.

General Wu Criticized

General Wu has been criticized since his return to Hangchow for his interference with appointments which are wholly at the disposal of the Central Government in Peking. He has attempted to remove men from the telegraph administration, the finance department and tax stations and to fill their places with his own nominees. In every instance so far reported the appointees of General Wu have been persons considered locally to be inferior in honesty and ability to those whom he dismissed.

Quite apart from the question of the advisability of General Wu's interference with positions not under his control, his appointment of men in whom the people of Hupeh have no confidence has gone far to injure his reputation. In spite of General Wu's assurance that he was only acting in support of the Central Government he has in several instances taken the law into his own hands and flouted the government which he professes to support.

BUDGET MEMBER CHOSEN

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Charles G. Dawes, director of the budget, yesterday announced the appointment of Gordon Ramsay, former public administrator in Illinois under Governor Lowden, as chairman of the interdepartmental board of the budget bureau.

STATES ASKED TO AID ENFORCEMENT

United States Attorney-General
Appeals to Law Officers to
Cooperate Against Violators
of Liquor, Food and Fuel Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General of the United States, yesterday launched a nation-wide campaign for cooperation between federal and state authorities for stricter enforcement of the liquor, food and fuel laws. In a letter sent out to the attorneys-general of the various states and to the United States attorneys throughout the country, Mr. Daugherty urges the advisability of state officers conferring for the purpose of bringing about a "harmonious as well as coherent, working arrangement between state officials and those charged with the federal enforcement."

His letter is a part of a campaign of the Department of Justice against food profiteering which is being investigated by W. J. Burns, Director of the Bureau of Investigation. The copy of the letter, sent to all state attorneys-general, reads as follows:

"The Department of Justice of the United States is very desirous of lending its aid to bring about a complete and effective working system with all law enforcement officers, and especially with the legal branches of the several states of the Union. This cooperation will not only insure a reduction in expenditures, but also a more prompt enforcement of existing law, as well as a uniformity in proceedings, sentences and fines. This will all make for a better understanding among the people. It will also afford an opportunity for the several states, without duplication with the federal government, to enforce the laws which should be enforced by the federal government such duties as devolve upon it.

Joint Responsibility

"The two principal offenses which I now have in mind are those against the liquor and the food and fuel supply laws. There is no disposition on the part of the federal government, as represented by the Department of Justice, to evade any responsibility in respect to its duties, but the states, I believe, should first enforce their laws in regard to the violations, and the federal government promptly, co-operating with the state, enforce the laws which should be enforced by the federal government. There are substantial duplications in many of these laws, as you are well aware, and a better understanding between the state authorities and the federal authorities will prove most beneficial to both in the enforcement of the prohibition and the food and fuel laws pertaining to prices. This coordination of powers will aid especially municipal authorities, chambers of commerce and state authorities in their respective efforts to reach violations for extortion in the prices now maintained.

As many of these infractions are interstate cases, there will arise doubtless questions whether a violation of the law in the matter of fixing prices by certain retailers is one over which the federal government has jurisdiction.

Conferences Proposed

"With this subject in mind and the object in view, as stated, to bring about the most harmonious, as well as coherent, working arrangement between state officials and those charged with the federal enforcement, I respectfully suggest that you, as the chief executive officer of your state, call a conference of the prosecuting attorneys of the several counties of your state for the purpose of discussing plans to bring about the object desired. In so doing I would be pleased to have you invite the United States attorneys located in your state to attend, in order that they might cooperate with you and all become better acquainted and become more familiar with the respective duties devolving upon each of us.

"I suggest the advisability, if it is in accord with your judgment that such a conference be held, that it be called as early in the new year as your duties will permit. In the achievement of this most necessary objective I am quite confident I can depend upon you and the law prosecuting branches of the several counties of your state, and I personally assure you that the Department of Justice and all of its agencies will cheerfully contribute to the extent that their assistance may be required or requested. I shall be glad to hear from you.

"I am sending a similar communication to each of the attorneys-general of the several states."

GERMAN EXPORTS SHOW BIG INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless, BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—Government figures published here today show that the boom in Germany's foreign trade continues. As compared with October, exports for November show an increase of over 2,000,000,000 marks. Bitter complaints are made to the effect that anti-dumping measures have partially closed American markets to German dye products.

JAPAN WILL NOT STAND WITH FRANCE IN MANEUVER TO KEEP SUBMARINE OUT OF AGREEMENT, DELEGATION ANNOUNCES

Refusal to Accept Hughes' Proposal Based Merely on Issue
of Tonnage to Be Allotted, Mr. Hanihara States—Mr.
Harding Desires a Second Conference If the Present
Meeting Fails to Reach an International Arrangement

SAVINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"I sincerely trust that the Conference will not adjourn with the submarine question unsettled; it seems incredible that a conference, called in the interests of disarmament and world peace, should leave untouched the most treacherous and pernicious of the naval weapons. William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho.

"There can be no doubt that the removal of the submarine and poison gas as tools of war are greatly to be desired; whether it can be attained by this Conference depends on the conferees and on the public opinion that reaches them."—Katherine Ludington, regional director for New England of the National League of Women Voters.

"Only the firm establishment of the institutions of justice and of liberty under law, maintained by effective sanctions, at the hands of law-abiding and peace-loving nations, can possibly banish war."—Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Reports to the effect that the Japanese delegation is siding with France in an effort to aid the latter power to bar an agreement for the limitation of submarines by the Conference are without foundation. An announcement to this effect was made on behalf of Japan's delegation last night by Masanao Hanihara.

Mr. Hanihara said that the delegation was anxious that its position should not be misunderstood and that this position was not one of sympathy with the French maneuver. Japan, he said, has at all times been ready to accept the 54,000 tons of submarines allotted her originally in the Hughes program.

The refusal of the delegation to accept at the outset the Hughes compromise is not due, it was indicated, to any desire Japan has for a free hand in submarine construction or to a refusal to apply the rule of limitation to the submarine, but is based entirely on the view of the delegation that the figure named in the compromise table is not big enough.

Japan Conciliatory

In other quarters the impression was gathered that Japan's delegation will ultimately accept an agreement on submarines substantially along the lines of the compromise offered by the American Secretary of State. This is taken to mean that Japan will not be responsible for preventing an agreement on submarines and will not shoulder the blame for leaving under sea craft out of the naval agreement. Meanwhile Mr. Hanihara would not make a definite statement as to what might be expected from the delegation. It was gathered that it considers the Hughes offer a basis for discussion and an ultimate agreement.

The categorical refutation by Japan's representatives of the charge of being a party to the French purpose leaves that country entirely isolated on the issue, as Italy is prepared to go along on any program for limitation with the single proviso that her allowance must be the same as that of France.

Mr. Hanihara announced also last night that the delegation had received instructions from Tokyo in answer to a communication on the Shantung deadlock in the special committee working for an agreement on this vexing question outside the Conference.

New Delay Involved

The statement added, however, that the instructions were not sufficient to permit the reopening of the negotiations and that the delegation had requested that several points in the instructions be clarified. This will involve another delay of perhaps a week or more before the Shantung matter is reopened in the committee.

On the submarine question, Mr. Hanihara indicated that the delegation would not need to submit the matter to the home government as was the case with the capital ship controversy. This means that Japan will be ready to get down to the further discussion of the submarine as soon as the French position is officially announced, unless this position prevents a further consideration by the present Conference.

Japanese public opinion is being actively mobilized on the four-power pact, on which a controversy is focusing in Washington. Mr. Hanihara said that many of the larger and more influential papers in Japan were hostile to the inclusion of the Japanese mainland in the guarantee of protection given the islands of the Pacific in the four-power treaty. It is stated that the line of attack taken by the press is that the inclusion of the mainland of Japan in a guarantee of the powers is a reflection on the dignity and power of the nation.

Undetermined Issues

Future Conference May Take Up
Work Which Cannot Be Completed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Will there be a second conference? Will the present Conference on Lim-

itation of Armament break up at an early date, having adopted a resolution recommending that another Conference be called to take up what it seems impossible to achieve by this one?

These questions are being discussed in Washington officially and otherwise. The Administration takes the position that if no settlement of the subsidiary naval craft question can be arrived at by this Conference, there will have to be another, and it will have to be participated in by more nations than are represented in the present Conference. How the call for another conference should be issued, and where it would be held, are matters in regard to which the President is reluctant to speak at present. He would, however, be greatly disappointed if another conference should not be called at as early a date as is consistent with the perfecting of arrangements, the taking stock of what has been done at this Conference, and its relation to further development along similar lines.

Representation Lacking

It has been increasingly evident that the present Conference is handicapped by the fact that comparatively few nations, even if the most powerful, are represented in it. The entire subject of land armament was practically shelved because of that fact, added to the position taken by France as to her need for a large army. After reaching a practical agreement on capital ships, the subject of auxiliary craft and submarines was taken up and again emphasized the necessity of a real international agreement, the more so as the point has been raised that it is the smaller nations which have the greater interest in the submarine as a defensive weapon.

The American delegation, while recognizing a check up on proceedings, is disinclined to admit defeat so long as any possibility remains of working out a program approaching the end for which the Conference was called. The British position in respect to submarines was regarded by the American delegation as an academic one—that is to say, as the total abolition of the submarine was concerned. A great impression was made, however, by the expositions of Lord Lee and Mr. Balfour on the subject, and it was largely due to their arguments that Mr. Hughes made his compromise proposal, for which he has, as yet, however, no support except from the British.

Future Plans Discussed

Members of several of the delegations expressed themselves yesterday as of the opinion that the submarine question and that of all auxiliaries would go over to another conference, but refused to be quoted on the subject. That is indicative of the present indefinite state of affairs here. There was little committee work yesterday, but Mr. Hughes had a succession of informal conferences. Mr. Lodge called at the White House, and members of other delegations were talking over their peculiar problems and the prospects of the Conference pending the arrival of news from France and Japan.

While the American delegates consider that they made a very large concession in submarine tonnage, the reaction from all parts of the country, as indicated in letters and messages being sent to officials of varying degrees of influence, is in favor of acceding as nearly as may be to the British position in favor of no submarines at all.

The report of the Advisory Committee, presented in lieu of an American declaration by the American delegates on the day that the submarine question was taken up for discussion, was said to represent public opinion, but there have been assertions that this was practically the report of the naval experts prepared some time ago, and that it only received the stamp of the Advisory Committee in passing through its hands, and in reality does not express popular sentiment.

The National Council of Disarmament yesterday called upon the American Advisory Committee to reconsider its position opposing the abolition of submarines.

Revision Is Urged

Senator Sutherland, chairman of the committee, was requested in a letter from Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the council, to convene his committee and reconsider the submarine question in the light of public opinion recorded by the subcommittee on public information, since the submarine report by the Advisory Committee.

It is known that hundreds of thousands of names and opinions have been registered by the subcommittee on public information, and they are believed to be in an overwhelming majority for the abolition of undersea craft," it was stated.

A copy of Mr. Libby's letter sent

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to Senator Sutherland and to all members of the Advisory Committee follows:

"One or two papers, this morning take the ground that the opposition of the American Advisory Committee, 'representing every shade of American public opinion,' to the abolition of the submarine, is an influential factor in the situation. We believe that the expression of American public opinion recorded by your subcommittee on public information since your report was written demands the reconsideration of the position taken. The statement made by Secretary Hughes before the Conference regarding the 'widespread sentiment against the submarine in the United States' bears out the conviction that your report is not in harmony with the opinion in America today, which we are sure you wish faithfully to represent. We would therefore respectfully but earnestly urge the prompt convening of your committee for the reconsideration of the report, in order that your action may be of value before the subject is dropped by the Conference. I am writing on the assumption, not that the members of the Advisory Committee as individuals will have changed their minds during the month, but whether the Advisory Committee as a representative body—Mr. Hughes so characterized it—endeavors to make known to the American delegates the views of the groups whom they respectfully represent—the women, the farmers, the workers, the business men and other groups."

Chinese Delegates Pleased

New Coalition Cabinet Declared Strongest in Years—South China Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Chinese delegates in Washington yesterday expressed confidence in the new Cabinet formed by Liang Shi Yi. "One of the strongest cabinets in many years," one of them opined. "That is not to say," he added, "that China may not have a stronger Cabinet; we hope it will, but that is what we say at present."

Representatives of the Federated Commercial and Student Organizations received a cable from China yesterday saying that the people reserved judgment on the new Cabinet.

It is a coalition Cabinet, North and Central, but not South China being represented. One of the chief elements of strength is set down as the confidence that will be placed in the business qualifications of Liang and his ability to rally the business interests of China to the support of the government. He is the head of the Chiao Tung clique, which thus dominates the Cabinet, but has associated with him Tiao Kun, Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-ling of Manchuria, the militarists.

When the old Cabinet resigned the Chinese delegation here gave out a statement in which it was said: "The Central government, as well as the strong men like Gen. Chang Tso-ling of Manchuria, Gen. Tiao Kun of Tientsin, and Gen. Wu Pei-fu of Central China, and Dr. Sun Yat-sen of South China, have been fully convinced of the necessity to cooperate and to work together. Gen. Chang Tso-ling in Manchuria naturally considers his region most likely to be affected by the decisions of the Washington Conference."

In the formation of the new Cabinet, it was pointed out, three of these elements are united and Dr. Sun Yat-sen will be given an opportunity to cooperate if he desires.

"In an earnest attempt to get the cooperation of all the leaders in China, Gen. Chang Tso-ling desires to unite all the forces of the country. There is a very strong likelihood that the other leaders, especially Gen. Wu Pei-fu, who is popular and powerful in Central China, will rally to the call of patriotism. History is in the making and we do not know the final results, but this we do know, that all the men in China, both high and low, are thinking about unification very seriously."

"A few men of the Cabinet might be changed and even the President might think of retiring, but his retirement is only an indication of the general desire to sacrifice personal glory for national unity and welfare."

Attention was called to the significant statement of a Peking correspondent made early in the Conference to the effect that "There may be no government in China today but the Chinese people are, as ever, moral, industrious and frugal, their country rich, and potentially, the greatest market of the world. Out of justice to China, as well as to our own interests, the powers represented at Washington should resist any endeavor by Japan to secure a settlement which does not guarantee the independence of this great land and equal opportunity in its commerce."

The most practical issue now before the Conference so far as the Chinese are concerned is the tariff. The Chinese delegates were discussing that situation yesterday. It lacks the intense sentimental interest that attaches to Shantung, but it is of prime importance that China should enjoy the opportunity of raising adequate revenues. The Japanese, who have been waiting on Tokyo, have intimated that they will be able to take up deferred conversations with the Chinese before the end of the week.

Armament Cause of Wars

Socialist Leader Says Abolishing of Arms Would Bring Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—William G. McAdoo, who during the early days of the Conference issued a statement urging abolition of all navies, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday that he preferred to postpone further discussion of the subject until it was clear what

the Conference was to do about the submarine.

"The greatest step toward general disarmament and the preservation of peace that could possibly be taken," said Mr. McAdoo in his previous statement, "would be the abolition of navies altogether, except for such light craft as may be needed for coast defense purposes."

Just what kind of craft Mr. McAdoo thinks might be needed for coast defense, or whether he believes the submarine is a defensive or an offensive weapon, is not known. But his statement also said:

"Bold, drastic and courageous measures are required if civilization is to be snatched from the brink of the fateful chasm upon which it now stands. Destruction of naval armaments will make general disarmament more certain and promote that international cooperation upon which the peace and welfare of the world depend."

It is known that Col. E. M. House supports the British stand against the submarine, and in the editorial he is now writing for the press he makes this support clear.

Nations Like Individuals

Submarines, poison gas and bomb-throwing airplanes, as well as capital ships and all other 'devices of this present civilization which stand in the way of peaceful adjudication of disputes and differences among peoples and nations,' should be scrapped and destroyed, according to St. John Block, lawyer and state chairman of the Socialist Party of New York. Disarmament should be disarmament, complete, and total, he added, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"We do not allow individuals to adjust their differences with weapons; we oblige them to go before a tribunal. Weapons are taken away from them. Why should they not be taken away from nations as well, and they, too, be obliged to settle their disagreements by peaceful negotiation?"

"Reduction of armament for the purpose of cheapening the cost of war, which is being arranged in Washington now, is not the way to peace. To make it cheaper to fight may seem to be good sense from the business and strategic points of view, but it is not good faith from the humane and civilized viewpoints."

Open Discussion Praised

Mr. Block, replying to a question as to what steps he would offer for doing away with war, proposed a conference of working people. "The Conference does not represent the peoples of the world, but rather a few financial governments and the delegates are of the shrewd, diplomatist type. I do not deny the good that they have accomplished. The fact that they have brought the question of disarmament out into the open for discussion is laudable, and in this respect they have performed a salutary service; they have focused the attention of the world on the matter. But you cannot eliminate war without eliminating the causes of war, and these men have not discussed the causes of war. That remains for the people to do. I would call a conference of representatives of the people, the working people of the nations; that would be possible to hold a conference for real and genuine disarmament."

"The elimination of ships and submarines is merely reducing the expense of war, but not the relative power for destruction. The submarine and poison gas should no more be allowed than the firing of cannon upon a helpless town. But just as long as any sort of armament exists, great power for destruction exists. Reduction does not eliminate the colossal iniquity of war."

Security of France

Submarines Cannot, It Is Considered, Become Weapon of Offense

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Renewed interest is being taken in the Washington discussions on submarines which are considered to have reached an impasse, and the possibility of a fresh conference, to which will be convoked other naval powers, is generally approved. The Senate has expressed through various speakers its entire support of measures which are the defensive measures claimed by France.

Insistence is laid upon the necessity of being able to forego the aid of other countries in assuring the security of the French coast. A resolution has been adopted calling for a guarantee of liberty of communications between the colonies and the mother country.

The submarine, it is asserted, cannot become an offensive weapon and must not be looked upon as a menace by the powers which have developed great fleets while the French armaments are employed in other ways. National independence is in question.

Political critics remark that it was a mistake to allow this subject to come up only at the end of the Conference, when France would seem to be destroying all that had previously been decided, and thus expose herself to unjust accusations.

It would have been better to have put forward her claims at the beginning and not adjourn the problem to the opinion expressed. America, it is asserted, loves frankness. But allegations of imperialism or of an intention to attack other powers is repudiated with indignation.

French Claims Contested

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—France's claims for a large fleet of submarines, made before the Washington Conference, are again attacked by the London newspapers, which resumed publication today after the Christmas holidays.

Arthur J. Balfour, head of the British delegation in Washington, is

given warm praise by several of the newspapers, and the American offer for a reduction in her own British submarine tonnage is extolled as the next best thing to abolition, which Great Britain desired.

"Failing acceptance of the British scheme of abolition, the American proposal must be pressed persistently," says The Daily News, which finds it impossible to see how a big 'building program can be upheld in the face of Anglo-American pressure."

The Morning Post uses the caption: "Balfour's great triumph. America's faith in submarine shaken." And The Times and some other newspapers refer to Mr. Balfour's "moral victory." The Westminster Gazette, admitting that Great Britain will not easily come to terms with France, says: "Evidently we shall come to terms sooner or later with America on this question, for we have the same ultimate aim."

BAN ON SUBMARINE IS DECLARED DUTY

Dr. Paul R. Frothingham Urges Support of British Proposal for Abolition—Undersea Boat Called "Stiletto in Sleeve"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Support of Great Britain in its effort to have the Washington Conference take decisive action toward the abolition of the submarine as an instrument of warfare, should be practically spontaneous on the part of the United States delegates, said the Rev. Paul R. Frothingham of Boston to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Where can there be found United States citizens who uphold submarine fighting tactics," continued Dr. Frothingham. "As far as can be learned from all sources throughout the nation, the submarine has no defenders, with the possible exception of those immediately concerned with its invention and construction and a few in the Navy Department. The people everywhere, when referring to the submarine and to poisonous gas, take the attitude of wanting them outlawed as a matter of course."

"Great Britain and the other conferring nations have given the United States hearty response and cooperation from the time the Conference itself was first announced. I was in London, England, when the new framework of the proposed holding of a conference, and the great manifestation of unanimity which was at that time expressed by the English people convinced me at once of the success of the Conference. The least that the United States can now do is to give unmistakable support to Great Britain's move to sweep the diabolical submarine from the seas."

"The submarine is a stiletto in the navy's sleeve. A person carrying a dagger concealed about his person is looked upon as treacherous, only partially civilized at the most, and one to be deprived of his liberty. A concealed weapon is considered sufficient cause for arrest and penalty by all civilized communities. No state would be so foolish as to think for a moment of repealing its laws against the carrying of concealed weapons, because there happen to be some self-deceived persons who persist in carrying them despite the prohibition. It states take this attitude regarding persons, they can consistently follow no other course than to do likewise as regards nations and submarines."

"It will take a league of nations such as the one now in operation, or an association of nations—which sooner or later will be discovered to mean about the same thing—to actually guarantee against the use of the submarine, poisonous gas and the bombing airplane. All nations must be included in the agreement, and the agreement, thus subscribed to by all nations on the earth, can be properly guarded only when there is continual session—ready for any and every emergency or threatening trouble—an international authority like the Supreme Council of the League of Nations. And it is precisely this gradual but certain wiping out of militarism, and not the involving of more militarism, which is going to make a league of nations preeminent as the effective agency for world peace and prosperity."

SCHOOL COSTS BOOST ILLINOIS STATE TAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—An increase of 5 cents has brought the state tax rate for Illinois up to 45 cents on each \$100 valuation of the taxable property. The new rate was determined at a conference here between Gov. Len Small, E. E. Miller, state treasurer, and Andrew Russell, state auditor. Taxable property in the State is said to exceed \$4,000,000,000.

Under the previous administration when Frank O. Lowden was Governor, the tax rate was held down to 40 cents despite the period of high prices. Prices have receded considerably in the commodities which the State is required to buy in large quantities for its institutions. It is said, however, that boosts in school appropriations are largely responsible for the higher tax rate.

At the last session of the Legislature there was appropriated to the common school distribution fund \$8,000,000, an increase of \$3,000,000. The University of Illinois also received an increase of \$1,500,000 a year.

MANEUVERS ABANDONED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The annual joint maneuvers of the Atlantic and Pacific fleets, which were to have been held in Panama Bay in February and March, 1922, have been abandoned, the Navy Department announced.

CHICAGO MAY BUY ALL TRANSIT LINES

Plan Offered as Solution to Long Controversy Is Approved by Car Companies and Would Coordinate Transportation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Buy the Chicago surface and elevated street car lines, unify them, making one great system, and supplement the system with subways. Provide genuine rapid transit and universal transfers. Finance the project with a bond issue secured by the properties. Set the fare high enough to cover not only operating charges, but also to pay interest on the bonds and provide a sinking fund. Such is the plan advanced by U. S. Schwartz, chairman of the local transportation committee of the City Council.

It is a plan offered as a solution of the transportation problems of this city which have been a subject of bitter political controversy for a number of years. The city has spent from time to time sums which aggregate \$800,000 in studying the situation.

Assurance of support for the plan has been received from officials of the surface lines, heads of the elevated system, and the city board of supervising engineers. The unanimity of these three factions on the proposal caused surprise.

Chicago does not now have a passenger subway. It has 1059 miles of tracks in its surface car system, and 197 miles of track in its elevated system. The elevated includes 154 miles of track on elevated structure, some of which supports three and four tracks for express and local service. A total average of 4,000,000 cash and transfer passengers is carried daily, but there is now no transfer privilege between elevated and surface lines. Elevated fares are 10 cents; surface fares 8 cents.

Legislation Not Needed

Despite the fact that citizens of this city have voted several times for municipal ownership and operation of the transportation system, the city has been prevented from buying the properties because of the limitation placed on its borrowing power by the state legislature.

Alderman Schwartz in his plan proposes to get around this limitation by issuing "public utility certificates," which would be authorized under the public utility act of 1913. These would not be municipal obligations, but obligations of the transportation system. They would be a lien on the properties acquired.

In support of the validity of such a financing plan, Alderman Schwartz submits a brief prepared by himself, J. N. Frank, attorney for the City Club, and W. M. Kelly, an attorney. The brief asserts the plan can be put into effect without legislation.

"It will enable us at once to build a system of rapid transit subways that will serve the people of the entire community. It will enable us at once to proceed to the increasing of existing traction facilities, and bringing them up to their maximum." The pamphlet further states that the plan "will eliminate wasteful litigation, and points the quickest way to the 5-cent fare."

At a meeting held by the subcommittee on subways of the council traction committee, Henry A. Blair, president of the Chicago surface lines, in promising his cooperation, requested the committee to grant him two weeks' time to complete a plan for unification of the transportation facilities and for methods of financing that will bring fresh capital into the traction properties.

"Are you willing to enter into negotiations with us to obtain a settlement of the problems involved in the traction system? On what basis would you make a settlement?" These were the questions asked by Alderman Schwartz.

Cooperation Assured

To the first question, Mr. Blair asserted his willingness to cooperate. Blon J. Arnold, chairman of the board of supervising engineers, stated it would be incumbent upon his board to aid. Britten I. Budd, president of the Chicago Elevated Railways, pledged cooperation.

"There are three elements that enter into the problem," said Mr. Budd, "the public, the investor and Labor. The public wants an adequate, complete, and up-to-date transportation system. The investor should be treated fairly. His money was put in in good faith and it has been used for the advantage of the public. As for Labor, we have men who have been in the service 25 and 30 years. They have been paid the average wage, but there is no provision for pensions."

W. L. Fisher, an attorney who has been a close student of traction problems for 25 years, declared the feasibility of the plan rested on the ability to overcome legal and financial obstacles.

"Could the lien note be sold in sufficient quantities to provide an adequate transportation system, including subways, such as Chicago needs?" asked Mr. Fisher. "If Alderman Schwartz can get banks or bond houses to underwrite his plan it is certainly worth consideration. If he cannot get this assurance, the only wise thing is to obtain a constitutional amendment and adopt the trustee plan."

WAGE EARNERS TO BE PARTNERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The first large work of the California Development Association is to be the bringing to California of 50,000 agriculturists, drawn so far as possible from the cities. An agricultural sur-

vey, to which \$10,000 has been appropriated, is being made, and the plan is to bring people of small means, about \$1000 each, to arable, irrigated lands from the cities, thus giving them a better opportunity to advance than they could have as wage earners, and also increasing the production of California's agricultural lands in the hands of white farmers.

MR. SHUSTER MAY RETURN TO PERSIA

American Financial Expert May, It Is Said, Go Out Again to Give the Persian Government Benefit of His Experience

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—In circles interested in Persia it is stated that Morgan Shuster, the American whose name is associated with the reorganization of the finances of the Persian Government, will again go out to that country of ever-changing administration and give it the benefit of his experience in the near future.

From the evidence of those who have recently traveled through Persian territory it is clear that anti-British feeling is still very strong, though it is considered to be but a passing phase which will disappear with the recollection of the British occupation necessitated by the war.

At the present moment the British Government has no more hold on the country than it had before the war, it is maintained, and the Persians are no more likely to be permanently anti-British than they are pro-Bolshevist.

Little information regarding Persian affairs percolates through to western Europe, but it is apparent to those with knowledge of the country that Soviet doctrines have obtained no hold on the Persian people to speak of, and that anti-British feeling is a legacy of the war, when Britain considered it necessary to take steps which were admittedly of an arbitrary kind.

The present Premier is thoroughly anti-British, but governments in Persia change periodically, and with the withdrawal of British political and military officers the anti-British feeling has little to fan itself with but bitter memories. It will not, therefore, last long. In the opinion of observers who have known the country for many years.

Persian trade has suffered since the war on account of the results of Soviet rule in Russia, and goods which were formerly obtained from the north must now perforce come from India at a higher cost owing to the lengthy journey and heavy freight. Good signs of recovery are observable, however. Political upheavals are less frequent, and apparently Bolshevist emissaries are no longer threatening Persian interests.

However, communications upon which trading depends so much are being made easier. Postal matter can now be transmitted from London to Teheran within about 25 days, via the new aerial route from Cairo, and the route to Europe through the Caucasus has apparently been reopened. Thus travelers to Europe will not require to go via the Persian Gulf and Bombay, as has been necessary since the 'pre-war' 10-day route was closed, and intercourse with Europe and America will be strengthened.

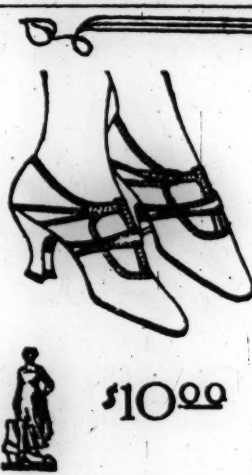
FARMERS WITH FEED BACK LIVE STOCK MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—A considerable number of Nebraska farmers and live stock growers who are without sufficient means to finance their operations, have undertaken a system of partnerships that goes back, in principle, to primitive bartering. Many farmers have large stocks of corn and hay that, if sold on the present low markets, would return less than the cost of production. Many live-stock owners have lots of cattle, which they do not desire to market at the present prices, but they are without feed to keep them for the better spring market.

This condition has resulted in the shipment—and in some cases the driving overland in order to avoid the heavy freight rates—of large herds of stock to where the feed is plentiful, under a share arrangement to become effective when the cattle are sold later.

The State Department of Agriculture has listed a number of farmers with feed to dispose of on this basis, and is mailing them to large cattlemen of Wyoming and Montana, where feed is scarce.



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CHANGES IN COURT SYSTEMS ADVISED

Chief Justice Taft, in Chicago Address, Recommends Reorganization of Federal Tribunals to Meet New Demands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Three important changes in the organization and jurisdiction of the federal court system of the United States, including the Supreme Court, were recommended by Chief Justice W. H. Taft last night in an address before the Chicago Bar Association at Drake Hotel. They were as follows:

1. Reorganize the district and circuit courts, making one system, with fixed and roving judges. Put them under the executive direction of the Supreme Court of the United States, that they can be shifted to various parts of the country where work is heavier than normal. Under this organization a system of business dispatch can be worked out. This is necessary because the jurisdiction of federal courts has been constantly enlarged until the courts are swamped, causing a delay of justice, which is a defeat of justice.

2. Abolish the distinction between equity, common law and admiralty courts. This has been done in Great Britain, so that it is not possible to throw a case out of court because of some flaw in the pleading. Give the Supreme Court power to blend these three branches of the court into a whole. Let a plaintiff write a letter to the court stating his case, and if it is not complete, the court can tell him how to fill out the details. Then the court can direct him as to just what procedure to take, whether by equity, common law or admiralty.

3. Limit the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Definition of the jurisdiction is now scattered in many statutes and constitutional amendments. A proposed bill to simplify the definition of its jurisdiction is now being drafted. Some method must be found to reduce the number of cases coming before the Supreme Court. Preserve, however, the authority of the court over all cases that now come before it so that it may have the last word on the decisions if it sees fit to speak.

"A supreme court," said the Chief Justice, "is not a court to secure justice as between litigants to a suit. It is merely to defend the Constitution, to keep uniformity in the decisions of the district courts, and to define and clarify the law. Individual litigants have no right to appeal to the Supreme Court merely because the matter is important as between themselves."

The first change recommended would include an annual conference of all the federal judges to take up the question of business in arrears and to work out a plan of its speedy disposal.

WOMEN'S LEAGUE INDORSES BILL TO EQUALIZE WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—State branches of the National League of Women Voters are lining up their forces to expedite passage of the Lehighbach Reclassification Bill, which has been brought before the House of Representatives upon unanimous report of the House Civil Service Committee. This bill is designed to put the government on a more efficient and businesslike basis.

It would classify civil service positions into seven services: professional, sub-professional, clerical, institutional, custodial, inspectional, skilled trades and labor, each of these subdivided into a maximum of six or seven grades. It also provides for a uniform system of efficiency ratings to be established by the Civil Service Commission in cooperation with important executives; for salaries based on skill, training and the importance of the work performed, these to be advanced within grades in accordance with efficiency ratings, and promotions from grade to grade on proved qualifications; for a minimum efficiency standard below which employees will not be retained in the service and equal pay for equal work regardless of sex.

The League of Women Voters is particularly interested in the bill because of its specific provision against sex discrimination and because it pro-

poses the first and only effective method of legislating out of existence conditions which have kept women employees of the civil service chiefly in minor and the poorest-paid positions.

At the present time, the league points out, federal employees are receiving a dozen different rates of pay for the same kind of work and women are massed in the lower grades at an average salary which is \$200 a year less than the average for men while some bureaus have a definite and low limit for women's salaries. Women in skilled or semi-skilled occupations, they find, are often paid less than unskilled laborers, which is also true of men in many highly technical government positions.

The league is urging its members to write to their congressmen asking them to support the bill and reports that the National Women's Trade Union League is supporting it.

CORN DAYS PROPOSED TO UTILIZE SURPLUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—There is a big opportunity for Sioux Falls to take the lead in a campaign for the consumption of more corn that will have an immediate bearing on the agricultural financial situation, in the opinion of Otis L. Ross, of this city.

"During the war," said Mr. Ross, "we had our meanness days each week in order to conserve and the people showed what splendid cooperation they could give when the need was urgent. The reverse rule as applied to corn now would have just as beneficial an effect."

"I would suggest that the chamber of commerce and the civic clubs of Sioux Falls start immediate agitation for weekly corn days. This would increase the consumption of corn many fold and go a long way toward utilizing the surplus from the big crops we have on hand. Corn is recognized as one of the greatest foods grown and there are so many ways in which it can be used and eaten."

"The movement would undoubtedly spread to other places and have in time a national effect. This would naturally stimulate the price of corn, would encourage the farmers, help the individual and prove a universal blessing. We might even have corn day twice a week, and think how much it would be used by the homes of even this city with a combined campaign to bring it about."

BANKS CHARGED WITH AID TO BOOTLEGGERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the government make public the identity of the New York banks that loaned \$1,000,000 or more to bootleggers on fraudulent permits was urged by William H. Anderson of the New York Anti-Saloon League at the Ft. Washington Presbyterian Church.

"If the responsible officials did not know that this whole transaction at best was an attempt to violate the law they are too innocent to be trusted with the people's money," said Mr. Anderson. "If they did know it they ought to be in the penitentiary for conspiracy."

"The only element lacking in New York City today to bring about a speedy normal enforcement of prohibition is clearer recognition by the respectable element that participation in or connivance at violation of the liquor law is as criminal as violation of the law against stealing or murder, because violation of the liquor law nowadays involves both of the others on no less authority than the judicial section of the American Bar Association, speaking for judges of the land."



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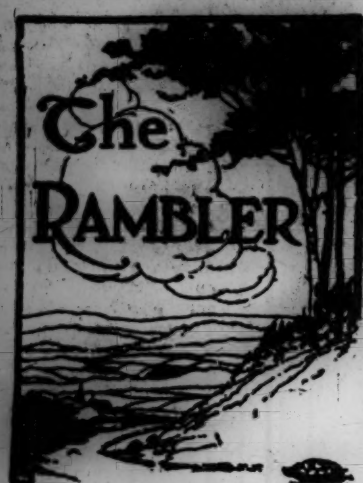
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Old Files

Long years ago, when the United States were still colonies and news was news, the Americans had certain differences with their French neighbors in Canada, in fact, they always had them, and Puritan or Church of England man, as the case might be, the colonist took for granted that the French, that is, the French in Canada, must be fought, and fought they were, until the day when Wolfe settled the question at Quebec. The patriotic and lusty colonist, when there was some particular occasion, burst into verse and expressed himself with a candor that did him every credit. If you look at the old files of the newspapers of the period, you will find these effusions, as witness this from the New Hampshire Gazette of May 12, 1758:

Rouse Sons of Earth, to War, Revenge your Country's Wrongs: Let no excuse you now debar, To each Man it belongs.

May Neptune still the raging Sea, And waft you softly o'er! May Triton trumpet all the way 'Till you get safe on Shore.

But if they dare to stand it out, And risk a hearty Boming: You only need send in a Scout, And tell 'em P—P—is coming.

These verses are dated April, 1758, and are sent from Deerfield. When one remembers the sufferings of those that lived there at the hands of the French and Indians, one understands the feeling of the versifier. But those were fine active days, and history and glory were exploding and coruscating over half the world. "The terrible cornet of horse" was showing his eagle beak in the Commons and making those speeches that were not reported, and Colonel Washington was getting into condition for more serious work a few years later. When there was news in those slim, little newspapers, it had to do with things very often that rocked the western world, though it might be a little old. Men were more patient in those days, and though they suffered and rejoiced quite as we do, they attended to their business between cataclysms.

But the news was not always of great doings, at least according to European standard, but of the every day affairs of the colony: for instance, here in the Gazette again on March 17, 1758 (London and Antrim are both in New Hampshire), Daniel Warner, Henry Sherburne and Clement March having been appointed a committee to build a State House in Portsmouth, make proposals for lumber to build a house of "about 80 Feet long, 20 Feet wide, about 21 Feet Post" and call for its completion in June. Labor organization not having reached its present high state of perfection. Some years later, on the Fourth of July, 1760 (I prefer this date) Colborn Barrell informs the public that he keeps a shop at the head of Colonel Wallingford's wharf and at the very lowest rates will sell goods of which the following make only an incomplete list: Broad cloths, German serges, half thick, sagatees, dunnoys, shalloons, tanneries, Osnabrigs, callamancos, ticklingsburg, mohair, dimmity and buckram cloths; sewing silk, buttons, Prussian stripes, black taffety ("Taffety pudding"), liffany, hairband and women's crapes, men's worsted, thread and cotton hose, women's lamb gloves and mitts, purple gloves and mitts, black, bone and blond lace, bobbins, shirt buttons, silver paper hats, silk hats and cloaks, russel shoes, men's and boys' shoes, wax beads and pendants, stone necklaces and earrings, spectacles, horn and ivory combs, shoe and knee buckles, ink pots, case knives and forks, razors, "scissars," thimbles, Jews' harps, wool cards, brass kettles and skillets, felt, caster and beaverette hats, frying-pans, scythes, sickles and carriage paper, loaf and brown sugar, window glass, choice Connecticut pork, shot and lead by the hundred-weight—a breathless and busy list, and we smell the store at the head of Colonel Wallingford's wharf. In August of the same year appears an advertisement that has not to do with the balance of power: "Lost a Bag of a Wig, the 25th Instant. Whoever will bring it to the Printer herof, shall receive Forty Shillings Old Tenor": some gentleman of the pleasant town of Portsmouth had lost that which all well dressed men must have in 1760 and he was willing to pay two pounds for it, old tenor.

The verses that I quoted at the beginning are a mixture of world wars and colonial pride, I cannot say local pride, for Sir William Pepperell was too large a figure to be called a local hero, even of the colonies. But the expedition to Quebec was commanded by regulars and so, the stout colonial said that if the French really had the assurance to make a resistance and "risk a hearty Boming," the best thing to do was to mention Pepperell's name to them and then put a speedy end to matters. Whether Sir William was a better soldier than James Wolfe is a matter of no importance, but I think that dash of pride in P—P is very illuminating. I doubt whether there was ever much love lost between the colonial troops and the English regulars, a fact that need not encourage anyone to think that here

was another example of English tyranny or whatever stock abuse happens to be current. Regulars and volunteers never got on too well together in those days and the regulars of different countries criticized each other, as witness the thoroughly German diary of the Hessian Captain George Pausch, written in 1776, in which he says regarding the English officers, "The National pride and arrogant conduct of these people allow them to command my men, while I am not permitted to command theirs!" and he playfully notes that these arrogant men are copying the Hessian war-wipers (Pausch was in the artillery). Furthermore, he records that he has to practice the quickstep. Anybody who reads Winsor and finds out how the Hessian soldier was loaded and equipped, can understand the captain's objection to the quickstep.

But I prefer to leave the atmosphere of Hesse Darmstadt and the Horse Guards and return to crisp and original New Hampshire, where, at the time we are seeing, men probably had quite as much foreign news as was good for them. When we marvel at the care that they took with their letters, such advertisements as this will explain it: "Asahel Herremann of Plaistow, hereby gives Notice, That he sets out for Crown Point on Tuesday next, the 19th inst. and will carry any letters that may be left at the following places, viz. Mr. Foss's, inn-holder at Portsmouth; Clark's at Greenland; Folson's at Exeter; Huntton's at Kingston; Renkin's at Londonderry; Deacon Kendell's at Litchfield; Major Moulton's at Hampton; and Balch's at New Salem; eight shillings to be left with each letter, and they will be delivered according to Directions." This is dated June 22, 1762; so you perceive that rates of postage have come down.

Louisburg has fallen, Quebec has been taken, there are no more royal intendants in Canada, we no longer wear bag wigs, and our newspapers are rather bulkier than the New Hampshire Gazette. Advertising has attained great heights, though the grammar remains about the same, but one last quotation from the Gazette of September 12, 1760, will show us that the borrowers of books retain their amiable characteristics: "All Persons having Books in the Possession, borrowed of Sir William Pepperell, Bart. . . are hereby desired to return them, to prevent the Trouble of a particular Application to them for the same." J. H. S.

MARDI GRAS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

With Twelfth Night comes the opening of the Mardi Gras season in New Orleans, which winds its way through a series of fancy dress balls, reigned over by mythical kings, such as Mithras, Momus and Comus, culminating finally in the most spectacular festival of Rex, which consists not only of day and night parades but of a gorgeous ball as well. Rex is the accepted king of carnival and he reigns supreme. Great mystery surrounds his identity until the crucial moment for revelation. It is his festival which the people joyously celebrate.

Over each ball as it occurs in its appointed time, reigns a king with his lords in waiting and from among the debutantes of the season he chooses a queen, with ladies in waiting, to reign with him for the night. The choice is always carefully kept from the guests and comes as a surprise. The chosen queen is crowned with jewels and arrayed in a royal mantle especially made for the occasion, beautifully embroidered in jewels and silks, her ladies less gorgeously arrayed, attend her.

Always the ball room on each occasion is elaborately decorated, carrying out some fantastic design, and the members of the organization giving the ball are costumed and masked in keeping. Usually a series of beautiful tableaux precede the choice of queen.

But the highest honor that can be bestowed, the fondest wish of every debutante, is the honor of being chosen to reign with Rex. To her the whole populace pays homage. Her robes are the most gorgeous, taking many weeks to fashion and embodying under the skillful fingers of many workers. Her jewels, consisting of crown, scepter, girdle and as many other pieces as her king may choose, are made by jewelers in France and are fashioned of white metal and most excellent imitation jewels. They are veritable works of art, delicate in design and workmanship, and for days are on exhibition with the crown jewels of Rex.

The Rex festival takes place the day before the Lenten season begins and ends the winter social activities. On this day the city is turned over to Rex and his happy throng and the streets are gay with masks. Everywhere the purple and gold and green of carnival is used in decorations in honor of the royal visitor. All day carnival organizations hold minor parades, but the real attraction is the parade after Rex lands at the water front.

This parade is made up of wonderful floats built of papier-mâché and plaster and gorgeously painted, all contributing to some dominant idea. They have been months building. In fact there is a regular organization that does this work from year to year.

THE SAVOY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Jostled and hindered by London crowds gazing in the tallors' windows or striving to board omnibuses, beset by the din of automobile horns, and countless feet, you may leave the Strand by a dim archway, down a dozen time-worn steps, and believe yourself in a different world. The "ancient precinct of the Savoy" contains, be it said at once, little of obvious interest save the historic chapel: it is the memories that count.

Here lived the Strand's first recorded resident, beside the highway, even then of immemorial age, joining Westminster to London. Here was built in 1246 the manor house of Peter of Savoy, uncle of Henry III's Queen, and from him the precinct takes its name. Later the property passed to John of Gaunt, who, as Duke of Lancaster, gave the name to Lancaster Place adjoining, by which you drive to Waterloo Station, and here he kept royal state till dispossessed in the Jacquerie of 1381—that rising associated with Wat Tyler's personality, which was really only a part of a movement which covered western Europe and marked the beginning of the end of feudalism. The populace, though no robbery took place, left not one stone upon another.

Through Gaunt the Savoy became the refuge of Wycliff and here he entertained Chaucer as his guest. Some scholars say that here was the poet's chamber with "all the windows well glazed" and the Romance of the Rose painted "with colors fine" on all the walls, and that here, too,

A garden saw I full of blossomed bowls Upon a river in a green mead—

Alas, there are no blossoms now and the green mead vanished five centuries and more ago. The site of Gaunt's palace and park lay desolate till a new foundation rose under the terms of Henry VII's will. This again was doomed to decay in the next century, and as with the ancient Whitefriars so to the Savoy in its most disreputable days the privilege attached of "sanctuary." Macaulay de-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

scribes it as inhabited in Stewart times "by a not less lawless population" than Alsatia itself. "The Bog of Allan, the Passes of the Grampians, were not more unsafe than this small knot of lanes" in the very heart of London.

So valueless was the property in these conditions that persons took possession of the houses and paid no rent. Among the host of unestimable residents at this period it is curious to find two reputable publishers, the famous Jacob Tonson and Cruden of Concordance fame. But the general condition was the presage of collapse, and Turner's picture in the Georgian era shows the Thames with the Savoy in ruins in the foreground.

Since then appreciation of property has caused all to be rebuilt, and all that remains of Peter of Savoy, of Gaunt, of Chaucer, Wycliff, Fuller of the "Worthies" and many another resident is the chapel in its rarely inclosure. And even this was nearly swept away in the great war, when a German bomb dropped in the very precinct, leaving to this day an unvalued rent from top to bottom of a lofty building.

It is good to return to the bustling, kindly Strand, lest the contrast be too poignant—the quiet of bygone ages and the handiwork of a civilization, bent, albeit only for a time, upon destruction. But to the Savoy's restful little square the visitor will come again, if he cares for memories, for as Dickens wrote:

"So glides the life away in the old precinct. At its base, a river runs for all the world; at its summit is the sprawling Strand; on either side are the gloomy Adelphi Arches and the Bridge of Sighs that men call Waterloo. But the precinct troubles itself little with the noise and tumult."

Excavations at Sardis

Dr. Hogarth, keeper of the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford, recently gave a series of lectures on the excavations conducted by American archaeologists at Sardis. About 50 Latin inscriptions were discovered in the temple ruins by the Americans. Most of the inscriptions were found, however, on the lower slopes of the mountain at the rear of the temple.

The object of the undertaking was to settle the question as to whether the temple columns stood on the site of the ancient Sardis or whether it had disappeared with the collapse of the acropolis. The archaeologists satisfied themselves that the ancient

town did stand on the temple site. The theory is that the temple was built originally in the fourth century; indeed, one of the inscriptions discovered dates back to the time of Artaxerxes, or about 360 B. C. Traces have also been found of an earlier sandstone temple under the other fragments. Originally the temple had eight columns in each of the two facades; not many architects today would design a building to support such great weight on such supports.

The work of excavation was greatly facilitated by the importation of a whole railroad from the United States.

SPRIGHTLY COLLEGE COMMENTATORS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Even the student has his moments of pleasure. Sometimes he finds marginal notes of predecessors who have traveled the intellectual road before him, giving their own private opinions of the textbooks in question. From many examples in the university library, such comments seem to be generally acceptable to other readers, who are apt to add notes of their own. Whatever they say is brief, pungent and, above all, frank. Sometimes they disagree with the author. Sometimes they approve his words. Often they correct his English. Occasionally they offer something of their own, as in the "History of Medieval Political Theory in the West," Volume One, by R. W. and A. J. Carlyle.

"Read nothing," says the note, "from here to end of book, except lines underlined with soft pencil" (like this one, in short), "if you wish to save time, reader."

A glance through the volume proves the unknown student was as good as his word. Frequently in the ordinary run of reserved textbooks, where there are important sentences there will be ink lines, and where there are chapter summaries the pages will be turned down, for this is a part of the richness in time-saving methods, and devices for ameliorating the labors of youth, which any stout university tone lays up in the process of years. Where the underscoring lies thickest, the sense runs deepest. But such unsolicited aid, given gratis is rare, and has inspired a sort of ecstasy of comments all about it on the page where it is written. "Everlasting Service!" says one, who wrote in blue ink, and the second who let his feelings overflow into print took cart, spoke with evident sincerity, "Blamed kind of you!"

What space of time lay between the many comments that fairly cover the page here, it is impossible to say, and which followed the other can only be surmised, yet very likely it can be numbered 3 who offered something constructive. "I propose a statue to this guy," he wrote, and a backhand scrawl takes up the idea, announcing that its owner is prepared to subscribe "10 cents" to the fund. As he has not left his address, the chances are small, however, of his being taken up in the matter.

The students who wrote here did not know each other, never saw each other very likely, and yet they kept up the game, term after term, as the moment dictated, with varying degrees of humor. To be truthful, some of them are not very funny, except in their context. The following, who proposed the unknown philanthropist to the honor of the "Knight of Order of Fresh Roasted Peanut," would not be worth the quotation, were it not that some Radcliffe maid, no doubt disdaining the whole discussion, has written scornfully beside it, "Harvard Wit!"

What a biting retort that was, and how it must have elevated the tone of the remaining comments! What a pity to think that it may have arrived, an example of delayed repartee, a couple of terms after the remark that called it forth!

These comments did not come in a day. Most of the old textbooks of the college have their own notes, and they are very good fun. All those who read reserved college textbooks, it is true, do not write in their margins, any more than do all the American tourists who visit the Pyramids embellish them with initials and home address. Many it is true, do. But from internal evidence, as the professor who assigns "Political Theory" might perhaps say, it is clear that many students in their day took up, read, and chuckled over, this developing, pleasant. At an erudite Latin quotation, war time has left his mark, where some one has written the old parade command, "Roman scholars, front and center!" In other phrases the history of undergraduate life may be traced.

Perhaps better than all the others, one annotator has caught the flavor of the book itself, which he enriches with his pencil; and he deserves to be quoted.

"Whereas," he begins judicially, "I concur with my fellow commentators, that our hero and benefactor is to be immortalized and defied, yet—and here flashes out the true metal of the man—"my conscience pricks me, and I am urged to do all the reading conscientiously."

That is the attitude which makes scholars lead the world! What pedagogics could do it justice! Alas, that some irreverent wight has seen fit to scribble "Scab!" under such lofty sentiments!

Charles R. Lynde

Importer of
China and Glass

424 Boylston Street
Boston

NEIGHBORS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

My next door neighbors are a constant source of interest. They are a quaint couple. Mr. Lockwood is a short, round, jolly-looking man, whilst his wife is very tall and severe in appearance. Every one addresses her with great politeness as Mrs. Lockwood; but he is just Bob to man, woman and child. He is Jack of many trades and is always busy with one or the other of them. First and foremost he is a mender of jewelry, brooches, china and umbrellas, and



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

has a large clientele among the hundreds of women passing his door daily on their way to the mills near the town. He also goes to houses to mend and wind up clocks and does errands for neighbors who cannot get to the shops. In the winter he shaves men who cannot get up and down the hill to the barber's in the snow, and in the summer he cultivates his garden and does a large business in early salad and spring onions, which he sells to the mill workers in penitents.

When his work takes him into the country he comes home with country spoil—a few eggs in his handkerchief, or a hen, given him by some farmer's wife, or maybe a basket of nettles that he has gathered by the hedge for nettle porridge.

Bob is always cheery; in the summer he sings as he does his repairs in the back bedroom that serves as

workshop, and in the winter his friendly greetings and gay whistle can be heard even through closed doors and windows. In the evening, when "t' mill looses" his busy time begins, as the folk come to fetch their belongings.

"Ulle, Bob," a woman calls up the stair, "Hasta done my brooch, and Jane Hirst's chain? Ah'll tak 'em both. Her be goin' to t' whist drive to meet and mun hev it to wear."

"They be on t'winder sill," comes the answer from upstairs. "Tha'n is sixpence and 'tis ninespence for Jane Hirst. Tha can put t' brass in t' saucer."

"Bob, here's six brooches and a pair of earrings," says another. "Melia Wright, tha knows, oop at Far End. Can't sta t' do 'em this week?"

"Noa, lasa. Ah'm full oop this week coom next Setterday." And so it goes on for a half hour or more. Bob rarely comes downstairs—it takes too much time, and shouting down from the workshop does just as well.

The Lockwoods own their house and my landlady once told me how it was built. Bob's mother was a very poor woman, but she was shrewd and farseeing and, when the railway was begun about seventy years ago, she saw her chance and seized it. There was a site available in a suitable position and she had a cousin who was a mason, whom she induced to build for her.

"Ah mun hev a reet haase, tha knows, a parlor and a haasepace and three bedrooms, big 'uns too," she said to him.

"Eh, Jane Ann, whatever doesta want a haase like yon for? Tha's only thee and Bob. One oop and one down will be a sight better."

"Tha mun build as Ah says."

"And where's t' brass a coming fra?"

"Get agate o' building, lad, and leave t' brass to me. Ah reckon there's enough in t' Co-op to begin wi'."

The house was built and then Mrs. Lockwood gave up her work at the mill and took in navvies to lodge, and she cooked and mended and washed for and mothered the men so well that it was always full. The three rooms were packed as tight as it was possible, and Bob had a bed in the kitchen. The railway embankment and the long viaduct across the valley took many years to build, and by the time they were finished the house was paid for and there were a few pounds over toward furnishing the parlor.

Bob was immensely proud of his wife. "My missus is a good un," he said to me one day, "and my mother was a good un afore. She would ha bin rare suited wi' Mrs. Lockwood, that her would. Though maybe her'd ha found her a bit stylish. My mother 'ud be fair capped to see how she's done up t' haase—gas and water in it now, and a carpet in the room and all. She does a bit o' pinking and she's learnt to cover the umbrellas so she helps addle t' brass so she mun hev what she wants."

LAKE CHAD

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In the early months of this year P. Lamb, Director of Agriculture in the northern provinces of Nigeria, made a tour of inspection to Lake Chad, the great expanse of water and marsh in the heart of north central Africa, on the borders of Nigeria and French equatorial Africa. It is less than 100 years since the lake was first seen by Europeans, and since it has excited much geographical curiosity. Interesting particulars of Mr. Lamb's visit are contained in his report.

The lake is subject to great fluctuations in size, and when Mr. Lamb arrived in January he found that the waters were receding, leaving a foreshore varying in width from a quarter to half a mile. Bordering this was a dense growth of wild species of sorghum. The grain is gathered and eaten in years of scarcity, but at the time of Mr. Lamb's visit it was affording food for countless numbers of finches, evidently migrants. On the foreshore were to be seen numerous small plots of cotton, either abandoned or cultivated in the most desultory fashion.

At the instigation of the British Resident several chiefs had come with their people in large numbers to cultivate their respective blocks. The clearing of the wild growth was very heavy work, sometimes being carried on in water knee-deep. As many as 250 men were working in one plot, under the gang system. The principal crops grown are cow-peas, millet, and wheat. The surface layer of from 15 inches to two feet consists of a loamy soil while below is a water-bearing stratum of almost pure sand.

Cultivation on the shores of Lake Chad is to be seen to perfection about three days' march to the south of a place called Mongou, where a large area of fertile foreshore is cultivated by small proprietors. The conditions reminded Mr. Lamb of Egypt. Probably owing to the fact that the land is cultivated annually, there is no heavy clearing to be done, the seed being merely sown in the alluvium as soon as the water recedes. While sowing was proceeding in this area there were close by irrigated crops being harvested.

It was here that Mr. Lamb first realized that large areas to the south and southwest of Chad are of deltaic origin, the rivers as they approach the lake dividing instead of uniting. The areas to the southwest of the lake are inhabited mainly by Shuwa Arabs.

In the region between Dikwa and the lake are vast areas of "massakwa," a species of sorghum, which must this year have run into hundreds of square miles, and even so nothing like full advantage was being taken of the enormous area of the deltaic flats. The natives told Mr. Lamb that in years of plenty they bury their grain in stores dug several feet below the ground, and roofed over with two feet of puddled clay. In this way they are able to store their grain for as long as seven years.

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carton

the handy
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Compact, convenient, economical—the new two-pound carton of Sun Sweet Prunes. What if your pantry is small and crowded? No matter! There will always be room for this handy-sized package. For the family of two it is the ideal size; while the housewife who buys her staples in small quantities will be just as quick to appreciate its wonderful convenience. Ask your grocer for this two-pound carton of Sun Sweet Prunes and keep it handy in the pantry. California Prune & Apricot Growers Inc., San Jose, California.—11,000 grower-members.

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BUSINESS OUTLOOK GOOD FOR NEW YEAR

The Administration Considers Economic Conditions Here and Abroad and Is Frankly Optimistic Over the Prospect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Administration is mildly optimistic about American business prospects for 1922. On two points it is especially hopeful. One concerns the railroads, which are greatly improved. The Administration is able to handle the refunding situation without further appeal to Congress, which is very satisfactory.

Further railway improvement is looked for but it is admitted that the eastern part of the United States looks with anxious eye upon Europe, since the business prosperity of the two are interlaced. Even President Harding, old line protection Republican as he has always been, recognizes the economic interdependence of the United States and Europe. However, the Administration holds that it is not in the province of America to remedy the European situation. The United States can be helpful, but Europeans have many problems to solve before it can step in. Economic and financial regeneration are Europe's problem, and it is not for the United States to initiate what is to be done by the Europeans themselves.

This does not mean that the President has any intention of abating his efforts to obtain the passage by Congress of the foreign loan bill. Since it was asked for, the bill has undergone many changes and modifications and the end is not yet. What its final form will be in the Senate is uncertain, but the Administration will be greatly disappointed if the bill should limit the scope to a short term of years, or make a demand for exorbitant rates of interest. It would be futile, in view of existing conditions, to impose a term of 25 years and a rate of 5 per cent, when it is hoped to reduce the rate in America below that.

The Administration is frankly more hopeful of an improvement in Russian conditions, which will permit the resumption of trade between the United States and Russia. This is based in large part upon reports made by James P. Goodrich, formerly Governor of Indiana, who recently returned from Russia, where it is believed that he acted as the unofficial representative of the Administration. He returned to testify before a committee of Congress in regard to the \$200,000,000 loan, but will return to Russia next week.

It is known that Mr. Goodrich, who is a practical and conservative business man, on whose judgment the President relies, has reported that the Russian situation is more hopeful, that while Trotsky is still the idol of the army, Lenin is in practical control of the economic situation, and that he recognizes the importance of such adjustments as will enable Russia to resume trade relations with other countries. The greatest difficulty has been the courts, which passed on property rights and could practically confiscate American goods sent into Russia. Some progress has been made in the reform of these courts and it is believed that this will go further and that the day is not distant when Americans can take advantage of the opportunities which Russian trade will offer, as soon as it is possible for other nations to carry on normal processes of buying and selling.

Allied Debt Proposal

"Cancel Promptly and Wholly" Urged by Associate Justice Clarke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CLEVELAND, Ohio—In an address to the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce yesterday, John H. Clarke, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, urged that all of the war loans made by our government to the Allies should be promptly and wholly canceled. After stating that the loans aggregated about \$9,500,000,000, and with interest now amounted to \$11,000,000,000, the speaker said he would consider the proposal to cancel them; first as a matter of friendship and justice to the nations which risked all with us and sacrificed much more than we did in support of the great common cause, and second, on the basis of cold, practical business policy.

"There is one fact," said the Justice, "so fundamental to the discussion of the subject that I shall ask you to keep it steadily in mind as I proceed, viz, that if we do not cancel the loans we shall never be able to convince these now friendly nations that the United States bore its fair share of the burden of the war, and that if the process of collection goes forward this conviction will deepen into aversion and enmity on the part of every one of these most important nations of the world, with all that this implies."

Justice Clarke asked hearers if they could estimate results of ultimate German victory in dollars and cents. Quoting many figures, he asserted that the American losses of men were less than one to 50 lost by the Allies, and that their loss in money, even if we should cancel the loans, would be four times as great as those of the United States.

Continuing, the speaker said that the money loaned by the United States was used to purchase guns, ammunition, clothing and food, with which the 6,500,000 soldiers were maintained on the battle line, for America's defense as much as theirs, during the year necessary for the United States to prepare and transport to France the army that proved decisive in the war. The allied armies, he continued, "were maintained in the line of bat-

tle over four years," America's for scarcely four months; the United States lost in killed and mortally wounded, 50,000 men, they lost 2,600,000 men; they maintained in the field during the year and a half America was in the war 5,500,000 men, while the United States at most had but 3,000,000. These loans used in the common cause should be considered part of our contribution, and in justice be returned by the United States to its prostrate friends.

"When the war ended, and victory came, we proudly proclaimed that we would not accept a dollar of indemnity from the enemy." If the United States insists upon collecting this tribute from its friends, it will be to proclaim to the world that it is better to have America for an enemy than a friend. In 1870 Germany laid a war indemnity of 5,000,000,000 francs upon France, defeated, but if the United States collects these loans, the hand which America, her friend, will lay on France, victorious, will be threefold heavier than was the iron hand of Bismarck the conqueror. "How are our allies going to pay this debt?" Justice Clarke asked.

"If they do not undersell us they cannot pay us, and if they do undersell us, business prostration and unemployment must inevitably result." Justice Clarke said that he would perhaps condition this cancellation of the Allies' debt on the cancellation of the debts contracted by the Allies among themselves in Europe, and that Mr. Lloyd George had proposed such a program to President Wilson who had replied that he had no means of indicating that course to Congress, and that he had even proposed to cancel France's indebtedness to Great Britain, whether the United States took such action or not.

"When," he concluded, "I practiced law among you, my clients did not think me a dreamer, but if, immersed in the spirit of this Christmas season I am dreaming, I pray I may not awake from the hope that I may live to see my countrymen rise again to that high level of renunciation to which we attained in the crisis of the war, and in that spirit, direct their government to say to our war weary and heavy laden Allies, 'You have risked all that we had and all that we were in the great, common cause, we were friends in war and it should not be any fault of ours if we do not continue to be friends in peace. Come, here are your canceled bonds, let us unite in peace as we did in war, to restore the demoralized world, to revive industry and commerce, and let me add in this Christmas season, to bring peace on earth and good will to men and nations.'"

CONFEREES DISCUSS CHANGES PROPOSED IN MINING LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The need for the passage of legislation which would codify and amend the laws relative to location of mining claims on public lands, some of which date back to 1870, was considered yesterday by officials of the United States Bureau of Mines and representatives of mining organizations interested in the bill introduced in the House of Representatives last July by Samuel S. Arantz (R.), Representative from Nevada.

The bill introduced by Congressman Arantz, under the title of the "United States Mining Act," provides for the revision, amendment and codification of the scattered and fragmentary mining laws under which patents on public mining lands are now granted. There has been much dissatisfaction expressed recently by individual claim holders and by organizations, due to the fact that the laws have not been changed with changing conditions, and have never been properly codified.

Hearings on the bill will begin early in January before the House Committee on Mines and Mining. The conference held at the Department of the Interior yesterday was attended by H. Foster Bain, director of the Bureau of Mines, Mr. Arantz, and a number of senators and representatives interested in the legislation. Hundreds of communications from associations of engineers and miners, chambers of commerce and mine operators of the western states have been received criticizing or commending various of the 25 phases of mining activity covered by the proposed measure, and these will be arranged and presented at the hearings.

At the conference yesterday it developed that the provisions in the existing law which have come in for the most severe criticism are those providing that the government should accept money instead of labor in payment of claims and that claims laid on public lands must conform to legal subdivisions. There is also a feeling that the bill should include some plan whereby prospecting for "buried ore bodies" would be allowed.

GUATEMALA ASSEMBLY RATIFIES UNION PACT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—According to official advices from Guatemala received here yesterday, the National Assembly has ratified "in principle" the pact providing for the creation of a Central American Union. Signor Marcial Pires, a distinguished lawyer, was made delegate to the convention which will meet in February at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, the dispatch said.

MEXICAN CABINET MEMBER QUILTS
MEXICO CITY, Mexico—(By The Associated Press)—Rafael Zubaran, Secretary of Industry, Commerce and Labor, has resigned. President Obregon has held in abeyance action on the resignation. Senor Zubaran's action follows a recent attack upon his honesty in the Chamber of Deputies.

MR. DEBS CHEERED ON HIS DEPARTURE

Police End Crowd's Reception at Railroad Station—Socialist Declares He Opposes All War and Preaches Power of Love

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Police interference brought to an abrupt end a clamorous demonstration staged at the Union Station in honor of Eugene V. Debs, late last night, as the Socialist leader wished "good night" to 800 persons before his departure for his home in Terre Haute.

Mr. Debs had just concluded addressing the crowd of well-wishers that gathered about him in the waiting room of the station when Charles Brooker, chief of police of the Washington Terminal Railroad Company, pushed his way through the throng, shouting:

"Don't you know this sort of thing isn't allowed without permission?"

Mr. Debs didn't know, but apologized to the police officer as hundreds of his friends began to protest. The Socialist leader had just said, "Good-bye" to the crowd and to friends who had accompanied him to the station. He was escorted to the train by his brother, Theodore, escaping from the scene while the police officer remained behind to remonstrate with the crowd. Mr. Debs is scheduled to reach Terre Haute about 7:30 o'clock this afternoon, when a mammoth home welcoming awaits him.

Harbors No Resentment

"I make my farewell to Washington," Mr. Debs had finished saying, "with no trace of bitterness or resentment or hate, but with a heart filled and overflowing with grateful appreciation of the many kindnesses and evidences of sympathy and devotion too deep for words. In leaving my friends and comrades behind I know that I carry with me their tender regards and their sympathy and good will, which will serve to consecrate me more completely than ever before to the cause of the suffering, struggling poor, and in truth to all humanity."

The crowd edged about Mr. Debs, so he had to stand up on a seat.

"My friends and comrades," he continued, "in leaving here on this very unusual occasion I wish to do myself the justice to return my grateful thanks for the kindness you have shown me. I am particularly grateful to the members of the press, who have treated me with kindness beyond expression. Many of you disagree with me in a political, economic and social way. But no matter. We are human beings and one touch of nature makes the whole world kin. Although differences rise between us, the time will come when we can grasp each other's hands without regard to race or creed or color."

"Love, Only Ruling Force"

"I know there are many people who hate me but do not know me. I am a believer in free speech, in the right of every man and every woman to give his or her honest opinion on all occasions."

"It is through the differences of these opinions that we arrive at the right way; thus we who are loyal to our consciences and by doing that which must be done may find ourselves nearer to emancipation."

"We are today grateful to the men and women who gave all, for those who gave all for liberty. We are grateful that we may discharge our obligations to them, to George Washington, to Thomas Paine, the man who first wrote 'United States of America,' and to Jefferson. They were true to their convictions."

"With every drop in my veins I am opposed to war, to human slaughter. I am opposed to taking human life as God has given me to see it. I would not have my hands stained by the blood of my fellow men. There is only one ruling force in the world. It is love. Love at last will redeem and save us."

Before leaving Washington the Socialist leader called upon William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and Thomas Watson (D.), Senator from Georgia, the latter being absent from the Senate office building.

"Although I disagree with you in many things, I admire you," Senator Borah told him.

"We are alike in one respect, at least," replied Mr. Debs. "Both of us make great enemies for ourselves. And I think we're both headed the same way."

Mr. Debs was visited during the day by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor; Peter J. MacSwiney, brother of the late Terence MacSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork; Urban J. Ledoux, Senator Santiago Iglesias, Porto Rican Socialist leader, and Canutos Vargas, secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor.

Union of Labor Groups

Mr. Debs Said to Favor Alliance—Workers Party Adjourns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Whatever future activities of Eugene V. Debs may develop, Socialists here, have received with interest the report from Joseph Caldwell, one of the other recently released political prisoners, that Mr. Debs believes there must be three distinct sections of the workers' radical movement in the United States, the Socialist Party, the I. W. W., and a Communist Party, and that some form of political alliance must be effected among them.

Mr. Caldwell was received by cheering Socialists as he passed through this city on his way to his home in Providence, Rhode Island, and last night the release of Mr. Debs and the others was celebrated by three mass meetings.

Meanwhile the Workers Party of America has adjourned its organization convention by adopting "manifesto" whose chief points are:

To consolidate and develop existing Labor organizations into organizations of militant strength against capitalism; permeate trade unions with truly revolutionary elements; expose the reactionary Labor bureaucrats and strive for revolutionary leadership; actively participate in elections, conventions and general political life; through its representatives in legal and executive offices to unmask fraudulent capitalism and help mobilize the workers for the final struggle against the "common enemy"; lead in the fight for the immediate needs of the workers, to broaden and deepen their demands and develop out of everyday struggles a force for the abolition of capitalism; and to work for the establishment of a workers' republic.

This manifesto was denounced by some delegates as too conservative. The convention officers to unmask fraudulent capitalism and help mobilize the workers for the final struggle against the "common enemy"; lead in the fight for the immediate needs of the workers, to broaden and deepen their demands and develop out of everyday struggles a force for the abolition of capitalism; and to work for the establishment of a workers' republic.

BOND ISSUE TO PAY CARRANZA DEBTS

Decrees Promulgated by President Obregon Announce Decision to Reimburse Banks for Loans of 250,000,000 Pesos

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—President Alvaro Obregon, of Mexico, has just promulgated two important decrees, according to the latest copies of the "Diario Oficial" to reach San Francisco. The first of these decrees is concerned with the issuance and payment of federal bonds to banking institutions, while the second extends the time for the creditors of the banks to exchange their titles for the bonds they will issue. The Mexican Treasury Department, at the same time, issued a circular explaining the decree on liquidation and restitution to insolvent banks, according to the banking law of January 31, 1921. The main articles of the executive decree concerning the issuance and payment of federal bonds to banking institutions are as follows:

"Article I. The bonds the government will issue in payment of banking debts comprise only the amounts these banks loaned the Constitutional (i. e. Carranza) Government, the sum being determined in accordance with Article xxviii of the decree issued January 31, 1921. In these bonds, the name of the creditor bank will be given in whose favor the bonds are issued, and have attached 60 coupons, one payable every six months."

"Article II. The bonds will have a nominal value of 100,000 pesos, and earn an annual interest of 6 per cent, being signed by the secretary of the treasury department, the treasurer-general and the inspector-general of Mexico."

"Article III. The treasury department will pay the coupons as stipulated in Article xxviii of the decree of January 31, 1921."

"Article IV. Should amounts not complete the nominal value of a bond, the treasury department will issue certificates for those sums, which will be based on the same interest and be paid in the same way as the bonds."

"Article V. The certificates mentioned in the foregoing article must be signed by the officials who authorized the issuance of the bonds."

Paper Money Worthless
In other words, the present government of Mexico is paying off the debts of its predecessor, the ephemeral Constitutional government, which, under the presidency of Venustiano Carranza, made enforced loans of more than 250,000,000 pesos from the banks of the country, and in addition, issued some 400,000,000 pesos of paper money, now worthless. There is no way to redeem this paper money, much of which has been worn out, and otherwise destroyed, but the present government proposes to pay off all moneys "borrowed" from the banks by the revolutionary government which preceded it.

As the banks freely admitted, at a recent conference with President Obregon and Adolfo de la Huerta, Secretary of the Treasury, there was and is no means by which the new government could be compelled to do this, but both the President and the Minister of Finance announced that they saw the justice of the banks' claims, that the country owed this money no matter how the government might have changed, and that any government was and is in honor bound to pay it.

The foregoing decree is the first statement of how the money is to be paid. It is to be returned to the banks in the form of eight-year 6 per cent national bonds, interest on which is payable twice yearly, giving, as result, a return of about 6 1/2 per cent in the money. These bonds are to be dated back to February, 1917, when the Carranza Government made the enforced loans from the banks, so that, other than the use of the money, which will be repaid in the back interest, four years of which is now due, the banks will lose nothing.

Decree of Credit Payments
The second executive decree, which deals with the time for exchange by these creditor banks of their titles to credit—that is to say their notes from the Carranza Government—for the decrees being published in both Spanish and English, so that the foreign bankers may have an equally immediate understanding of their rights under the decree:

Article 1. The 10 months' period stipulated in Article 20 of the decree of January 31, 1921, is extended to 16 months, so that the bank creditors may be able to exchange their titles and documents for bonds they may issue.

Article 3. The banks are authorized to issue provisional certificates in representation of the bonds to which Article 16 of the decree of January 31, 1921, refers, which will be entitled to the same rights and privileges that the bond represents, and should be

Article 4. Should the two years mentioned in the previous article pass without the interested party or parties having made the exchange, the banks will be freed from the obligation that the titles and documents that should have been exchanged represent.

Article 5. The obligations imposed on the banks by Article 24 will only last the time stipulated by Article 3 of this law, but the bonds representing the credits, to which the same Article 24 refers, should be received by all banks at any time, from the day they are issued, and in payment of any kind of credits in their favor.

Article 6. The rights given the banks through the second paragraph of Article 20 is understood not to be detrimental to the rights or interests that the previous article gives the creditors, and in case of legal compensation.

This law will be in force on the day it is published in the "Diario Oficial."

Treasury Statement
The circular issued by Secretary of the Treasury de la Huerta also is published in English, as well as Spanish, and summarized as follows:

1. According to Article 24 of the decree of last January 31, the banks of Class A are obliged to receive their own bank bills in payment of all kinds of credit in their favor, including the payment of interests.

2. The reduction of interests corresponding to the fiduciary circulation, must be made at the equivalent rate of the month of each maturity.

3. The interests mentioned in Article 14 are not payable immediately.

4. Payments made to banks in Class A with their own bank bills must be made at par without deducting anything, the decree of January 31 does not modify the value at par that the Law of Credit Institutions gave the bank bills, as the bonds when exchanged are payable at par, according to Fraction A of Article 16.

5. The 3 per cent interest allowed the bonds certificates issued by the banks is annual, but payable every six months.

FILM CONTROL NEAR
SENATORS ARE TOLD
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Charges that the Eastman Kodak Company, through a monopoly of the production of "raw" films, will be able to control the entire motion-picture industry in the United States were made yesterday before the Senate Finance Committee by the International Film Service Company, Inc., through its counsel, William A. Deford of New York City.

Mr. Deford and other representatives of motion-picture producers opposed 20 per cent duty on unexposed films, claiming this duty would be prohibitive.

Mr. Deford testified that the Eastman Company had taken steps to tighten its hold on the control of "raw" films in this country. He charged that it had forced independent laboratories handling films to agree to use only American-made films and asked the committee to investigate an agreement which he stated had been entered into between the Eastman Company and the laboratories.

The Eastman Company produces about 90 per cent of the films used in this country, Mr. Deford said, and he charged that it has "been able to make fabulous annual profits, as high as 92 per cent."

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"Article I. The bonds the government will issue in payment of banking debts comprise only the amounts these banks loaned the Constitutional (i. e. Carranza) Government, the sum being determined in accordance with Article xxviii of the decree issued January 31, 1921. In these bonds, the name of the creditor bank will be given in whose favor the bonds are issued, and have attached 60 coupons, one payable every six months."

"Article II. The bonds will have a nominal value of 100,000 pesos, and earn an annual interest of 6 per cent, being signed by the secretary of the treasury department, the treasurer-general and the inspector-general of Mexico."

"Article III. The treasury department will pay the coupons as stipulated in Article xxviii of the decree of January 31, 1921."

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Paper Money Worthless
In other words, the present government of Mexico is paying off the debts of its predecessor, the ephemeral Constitutional government, which, under the presidency of Venustiano Carranza, made enforced loans of more than 250,000,000 pesos from the banks of the country, and in addition, issued some 400,000,000 pesos of paper money, now worthless. There is no way to redeem this paper money, much of which has been worn out, and otherwise destroyed, but the present government proposes to pay off all moneys "borrowed" from the banks by the revolutionary government which preceded it.

As the banks freely admitted, at a recent conference with President Obregon and Adolfo de la Huerta, Secretary of the Treasury, there was and is no means by which the new government could be compelled to do this, but both the President and the Minister of Finance announced that they saw the justice of the banks' claims, that the country owed this money no matter how the government might have changed, and that any government was and is in honor bound to pay it.

The foregoing decree is the first statement of how the money is to be paid. It is to be returned to the banks in the form of eight-year 6 per cent national bonds, interest on which is payable twice yearly, giving, as result, a return of about 6 1/2 per cent in the money. These bonds are to be dated back to February, 1917, when the Carranza Government made the enforced loans from the banks, so that, other than the use of the money, which will be repaid in the back interest, four years of which is now due, the banks will lose nothing.

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Article 4. Should the two years mentioned in the previous article pass without the interested party or parties having made the exchange, the banks will be freed from the obligation that the titles and documents that should have been exchanged represent.

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SAN FRANCISCO BAY SPAN IS APPROVED

Proposed Structure Would Be 5.8 Miles Long and Combine a Tube, Bridge and Trestle—Cost to Be Met in Tolls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Approval by the federal government of the plan to span San Francisco Bay with a combined tube, bridge, trestle and fill, adopted by the combination bridge committee of San Francisco, Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley, has been received here. The approval came in the form of a statement from the War Department to Colonel Herbert Deakne, chief of the United States Army Engineering Corps for this district, and specifies rather closely the location and character of the passageway, permission for the construction of which is given.

The banks of San Francisco and the surrounding bay cities have agreed tentatively to handle the financing of the bridge, which has been described previously in The Christian Science Monitor, and which, if constructed at the point selected by the committee from the several cities, will be 5.8 miles in length. The plans of the passageway drawn for these combined cities by John Vipond Davies, of New York, and Ralph Modjeski, of Chicago, come within the limits and specifications, both as to location and to methods of construction, set down by the War Department, and probably will be followed, with a few alterations, in the ultimate construction of the connecting link between San Francisco and the mainland shore.

In giving its approval, the War Department says: "Favorable consideration will be given to a plan conforming to the requirements, and having the necessary financial backing and support of the local authorities of the cities and counties affected." The committee of San Francisco raised, in its own membership, the \$20,000 expended for the preliminary surveys and plans, and the city councils and county supervisors of the cities and counties affected inform the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that the money necessary for the working survey and plans—approximately \$150,000—is available for immediate use. Supervisor Richard Welch, chairman of the special combination bridge committee, declared that he had reason to believe that the State of California would assist the counties and cities in the construction of the bridge, which, according to the approved plans, is to cost \$100,000,000, the proposed bond issue to be paid off eventually by the proceeds from a small toll rate for use of the bridge, operating costs of which are estimated at \$3,050,000 annually.

Requirements Summarized

The requirements of the War Department, summarized from the statement sent to the bridge committee through Colonel Deakne, are as follows:

"That no bridge of any kind be approved north of Hunter's Point, and that no low bridge will be approved north of San Mateo.

"That a tunnel crossing the bay will be approved in any location, provided that the highest part of the tube is placed at least 50 feet below mean low water, and proper compensation is made for obstruction of cross-section, as affecting tidal flows.

"That a combined bridge and tunnel will be approved at a location south of the proposed Alameda naval base site, provided that the tunnel is so placed as to leave the channel along the San Francisco side (i. e., the commercial waterfront), unobstructed to a depth of 50 feet at mean low water for a width of 3000 feet measured from the nearest point of the pier-head base; and provided that proper compensation is made for obstruction of cross-section as affecting tidal flows.

"That not more than one crossing will be approved at present in any location north of San Mateo."

The approval of the government on these sites puts an end to the proposed private bridge from Telegraph Hill, at the northern end of San Francisco, to Goat Island, in the middle of the bay, to be carried thence on a mole to the Oakland shore, and at any point north of the proposed naval base at Alameda. The object of the War Department in forbidding a bridge across this part of the bay, of course, is to keep open forever direct communication between the Alameda shore and deep salt water through the Golden Gate.

To conform to the new restrictions, the only alteration necessary in the Davies-Modjeski plans will be the sinking of the tunnel to a depth of 50 feet, instead of the 30 feet proposed. The tunnel was to have been 3000 feet long, running from the land terminus in the China Basin, San Francisco, to an artificial island, thus leaving a north-and-south channel for traffic along the San Francisco waterfront of a depth of 30 feet at mean low water. The government demands 50 feet of water, and this can be arranged easily.

Dumbarton Project

E. E. O'Shaughnessy, city engineer of San Francisco, who has devoted a great deal of time and study to the various bridge plans put forward, and who will have a large part in the eventual construction of the passageway, made the following comment on the War Department's statement: "San Francisco is gratified in the extreme by the findings of the War Department. The report is doubly satisfactory, for, irrespective of the combined bridge and tunnel, it makes possible the construction of the pro-

posed vehicular bridge south of Dumbarton."

This Dumbarton bridge is another project, intended to cut down the time from more southern inland cities to San Francisco for commercial and passenger vehicles, and will cost only \$2,000,000. It has been approved and agreed on by the cities surrounding the bay, as far south as San Jose, and probably will be started soon. In a sense it is a bridge across an arm of San Francisco Bay, rather than across the bay itself, and its construction has nothing to do with that of the main bridge across the bay at San Francisco.

The construction of the large bridge, for which approval has been given by the War Department, includes, the tube above mentioned, 13,000 feet of steel bridge set on massive concrete piers; 3600 feet of trestle, and some thousands of feet of fill or mole, leading to the Alameda or Oakland end of the passageway. It has been ascertained through carefully kept records that approximately 50,000,000 persons and 500,000 vehicles use the ferries across San Francisco Bay every year, and it is estimated that a toll of five cents for each person—compared with the 13 cents now charged by the ferry companies—and 50 cents for each vehicle, compared with the \$1 now charged by the ferry companies, will result in an annual income sufficient to pay for operation of the passageway and the putting aside of a goodly sum each year to apply on the bonds.

Indications are that the actual technical and hydrographic survey for the construction of the bridge will be commenced shortly after the holidays.

WORLD ECONOMIC SESSION URGED

Women Voters Assert That It Is Vital Next Step Toward World Progress and Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Calling of an international economic conference as "a vital next step toward international adjustment, progress and peace" is urged in a resolution adopted by the executive board of the Boston League of Women Voters and sent to President Harding and to the American delegates to the Washington Conference.

"Approving of the measures so ably devised by the Administration for the relief of the unemployed and their families," the resolution says, "and realizing that the further decrease of unproductive and impoverishing idleness can be effected only by dealing more directly with the business uncertainties which produce them, and being vividly aware of the much more terrible conditions in Europe and the need of bringing back to the debt-burdened nations the confidence and security upon which alone can arise a sound and productive industrial life, and

"Knowing also the importance of commercial opportunity as a basis for the wholesome friendliness so indispensable in international relations, and

"Realizing that only by common understanding between the United States and the nations of Europe can the foundation be laid for the relief from financial depression, therefore we, the Boston League of Women Voters, urgently request President Harding to invite the nations of Europe to an international economic conference to be held as soon as possible in Washington, to discuss measures for the re-establishment of credit and to lay the basis for a revival of industry and trade throughout the United States is today the leading creditor nation, and inasmuch as its location, policy and ideals have favored a disinterested and generous approach to such questions, and inasmuch as the accomplishment and spirit of the Conference on Limitation of Armament have won the confidence and aroused the enthusiasm of the nations and have indicated the ability of the United States to arrange and conduct an international conference with signal success, we therefore sincerely hope that the President will take the initiative in issuing the call to an international economic conference as a vital next step toward international adjustment, progress and peace."

DAKOTA SOCIOLOGIST SCORES LAW BREAKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

YANKTON, South Dakota—News-papers and motion-picture theaters should be operated as community enterprises like the schools, without any idea of profit, for they are educational forces that reach every home, declared Dr. Craig S. Thomas, professor of sociology at the University of South Dakota, in an address in Yankton.

He conceived it to be the duty of the business men of a community to see that this was accomplished. The community should make it possible, he declared, for newspapers to be run independently of money profit or of advertising revenue. The moving picture theaters should be taken over and operated on the same basis as the schools, he said. The public does not demand present objectionable films, he asserted, in spite of the claims of managers that they are trying to give the public what it wants.

"Respectable" law breakers, Dr. Thomas declared, are more of a menace to society than professional criminals. He condemned the "home-brew" maker who violates the law under the cloak of good citizenship and defends his action with a plea of liberty, classing such persons as Bolsheviks. They are peace-time slackers, and lack the real patriotism which is essential to the welfare of our country, he declared. Fraternal orders which protect their erring members who violate the prohibition laws were scored by the speaker.

JAMAICA TARIFF BOARD REPORTS

Preference Extended to Great Britain and Canada Will Be Withheld From Other Colonies Pending Negotiations

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies—The Legislative Council here, having adopted the principle of imperial preference, appointed a select committee regarding the tariff. This body reported May 19, 1920, recommending that a preference of 40 per cent should be given to British-made cotton piece goods, becoming 50 per cent when the goods were also made of British Empire-grown cotton.

On June 18, 1920, the Canada-West Indies trade agreement was entered into, and was approved by the Legislative Council of Jamaica, October 13, 1920. That agreement required that this island should give a preference of not less than 25 per cent on all goods imported from Canada, except that in three groups there was to be a special preference, namely, flour, 1a. per bag; spirits, 2a. 6d. per gallon; wine, beer and ale, 20 per cent.

It became necessary for the select committee to make further representations regarding the tariff, and to recommend whether or not the preference given to Canada was to be extended to the whole British Empire. The chairman of the committee was the Hon. Robert Johnstone, C. M. G., the Collector-General. The Governor's instructions were that the revised tariff must not decrease the total revenue raised. The Collector-General submitted a tariff providing for the preference to Canada, and for extending this at once to the whole British Empire.

The classification adopted was that which was adopted last year at a conference of the eastern colonies of the British West Indies. The majority of the committee did not agree that the preference to Canada should be at once extended to the whole Empire. It recommended that it should for the present be extended only to the United Kingdom, except that the preference already granted to cotton piece goods should remain, being, however, a flat rate of 50 per cent instead of 40 per cent in the one case, and 50 per cent when the goods were not only British made, but made with British grown cotton. It has been found impracticable to make this difference. The committee adopted an order tariff (that presented by the Collector-General. Rated articles are to some extent increased, but the present general rate of 16 2-3 per cent to 15 per cent.

Shifting Trade Discussed

The committee deals, but not very exhaustively, with the shifting of trade which will probably occur as a result of the preference. This question, it is pointed out, is complicated by the expected general reduction of values of goods, a reduction which has already begun.

Taking the figures for 1919 it is estimated that the yield from the present rate would be £557,900, at the proposed rate £804,400, a net increase of £246,500.

If the preference has the result of shifting trade so that all cotton piece goods come to Jamaica from the British Empire alone, foreign countries ceasing to supply them, the yield of duties would sink from £557,900 to £347,400, a net decrease of £210,700. The unknown factor is to what extent lowering the duty will increase imports.

Regarding flour, if the result of the preference of 1a. is a bag results in the shifting to Canada of three-fourths of the foreign trade in this article the revenue would lose £6250.

Regarding the extending of the preference to parts of the Empire other than Great Britain and Canada, the majority recommend that this should be left to be dealt with in the circumstances which will be disclosed by further negotiations.

In disagreeing with this recommendation, the chairman points out that already Trinidad, Barbados, British Honduras, Grenada, and St. Vincent have extended the Canadian preference to the whole Empire, and therefore to Jamaica. In laying down "the imperial principle" now generally adopted, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has written: "You should not be regarded as obliged to impose any duties except those which suit the local interest of the colony, but where duties are imposed, preference should be given to goods of imperial origin."

Another member, the Hon. J. H. Phillips, the elected member for the parish of St. Thomas, urges that the reduction of the flour duty should be at least 1a., taken from the present 2a. to allow of the consumer benefiting.

SENATE REPORT ON HAITI IS ASSAILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—No decent or workable relations between Haiti and the United States are possible without the abrogation of the convention imposed upon Haiti by force, and the United States should withdraw the marines in Haiti and restore Haitian independence at once, declares the Haiti-Santo Domingo Independent Society, of which Moorfield Storey is chairman, in discussing the preliminary report of the United States Senatorial Commission on Haiti and Santo Domingo.

The committee says this report is a disgrace because it countenances the farce of a dummy president held in place by American bayonets. Of the report, the committee says further: "Issued immediately following a

conference with Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes, it justifies and makes a part of American public policy the overthrow by force of arms of small and weak nations. It endorses the policy followed in Haiti of using violence to impose upon a free people a treaty which they would never have accepted of their own free will, which in far milder form the Republic of Haiti, the second oldest republic in the Western Hemisphere, has repeatedly rejected.

"It countenances the farce of a dummy President held in place by American bayonets, executed at second hand the will of the American military authorities. The commission has done irreparable damage to the faith and name of the United States, especially in Latin America, where our protestations of benevolence are as nothing in the face of the acts and facts which are now part of the public record.

"The report frankly accepts the theory of imperialism in its worst sense; it is in effect a justification of Japanese policy in Manchuria and eastern Siberia; it makes impossible any serious protest by the United States against the imperialism of other nations. On the morrow, a great war, fought in the name of self-determination of small nations, at a time when the British Government is at last recognizing the virtual independence of Ireland, the United States is placing itself on the side of world reaction, militarism and on the doctrine that 'might makes right.'"

AUTHORS' ALLIANCE TO CIRCLE WORLD

Channing Pollock Declares International Union Would Add Strong Link to Chain of Anglo-American Unity Chain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—One more link in the chain of Anglo-American amity and good will is expected to be forged by the proposed union of the Authors League of America and the British Society of Authors. But the authors interested in this amalgamation, in which each organization will preserve its autonomy, are going even farther in their hopes and plans and are looking toward a world-wide alliance of writers.

It was Channing Pollock, vice-president of the Authors League of America, who proposed the union which he discussed with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at the rooms of the Society of American Dramatists and Composers, the organization which first authorized him to set the plan before their fellow craftsmen in England and which, at the time of the actors' strike here, had become part of the Dramatists Guild of the Authors League of America. At its recent annual meeting the league as a whole went on record as heartily in favor of the union.

Mr. Pollock said that when he went to London a year or so ago to stage his drama, "The Sign on the Door," he was amazed to find that there was no alliance between American and British groups of authors; it had not occurred to him that there was none. He saw the need and proposed the union. The British Society looked upon the idea with favor, and the printing of an article on the subject in the British authors' organ brought prompt requests from the Dutch, Spanish and one other society for an international organization of authors. Later, he said, the French Society began to take an interest and asked for conferences with the British Society to consider the plan.

"Aside from the very practical value to the author in one country who wishes to publish or produce his works in another, such a union would have a tremendously dignifying effect. Nothing, it seems to me, could so stress the dignity of the calling," said Mr. Pollock. "It would mean the establishment of sane and consistent standards of literary and dramatic merit and a real incentive to strive for excellence in work."

"Such a union might also perhaps bring about the establishment of a League of Honor in the United States. Certainly it would send the author from one country to another feeling that he was going, not among 'foreigners'—that entirely wrong idea—but among friends."

"It must be distinctly understood," continued Mr. Pollock, "that while this union will undoubtedly affect copyright legislation and play piracy, it includes no contemplated opposition to managers and publishers; it is not even a defensive alliance—unless such an alliance should prove necessary."

MANY CEMENT ROADS BUILT AT LOW COST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ROCK ISLAND, Illinois—Records for low prices for concrete road construction were made here when the division of highways made awards for 102 miles throughout the State at an average cost of \$26,253.21 a mile for the complete road, including cement. When the present administration let first bids an average of \$39,120 a mile had been maintained.

Since the first of the current year 390 miles of highway have been built and contracts have been let for an additional 680 miles of road.

The department reports that only 4.35 per cent of the total amount spent has been for administration, engineering and supervisory costs, a figure which it says is "probably lower than that of any similar organization in the United States."

CHURCHES' USE OF WINE NOT OPPOSED

Anti-Saloon League Denies Report of Effort to Abolish It in the Sacrament—Jews Offer Help in Stamping Out Abuses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Anti-Saloon League of New York is making no effort to abolish sacramental wine. Following a meeting of the league here yesterday it was stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the league had never proposed and would never support any legislation which did not make full and fair provision for the obtaining of sacramental wine by accredited representatives of the churches.

Recently it was reported that the prohibition director here had announced his intention to work for substitution of non-alcoholic juices for sacramental wine. A storm of protest resulted and the director declared that he had never said anything to justify the earlier report.

Jews throughout the United States are practically unanimous in demanding the stamping out of the abuses which have arisen in connection with the distribution of sacramental wines under the Volstead law, according to Louis Marshall, president of the American Jewish Committee.

In a letter to David H. Blair, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in Washington, Mr. Marshall has offered the aid of his committee in formulating regulations which could be less easily evaded.

No Religious Basis

Ralph A. Day, prohibition director here, said after a recent conference with Jewish rabbis that he thought a solution of this problem would be reached.

The league office said last night: "The attitude of the league regarding sacramental wine is exactly the same as it was when that distinguished Roman Catholic prelate, Archbishop Ireland, about 30 years ago, agreed with the well-known Methodist Episcopal leader, Dr. A. J. Kynett, that the league, which was in progress of forming, should be started on a basis which eliminated any possibility of disagreement on questions of either creed or party."

"As the regular meeting of the State Board of Directors was about due, the superintendent's statement of the league's attitude respecting the questions that have been raised was withheld in order that the benefit of official action might be had in removing some of the misapprehension that seems to exist in some quarters and that statement has been unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors."

"The league has never proposed and will never support any legislation which does not make full and fair provision for the obtaining of sacramental wine by the accredited representatives of any church which uses it for sacramental purposes, subject only to reasonable regulations which will prevent the provision of sacramental wine being used by others as a cloak to cover traffic for beverage purposes. We do not believe that any person in authority or charged with responsibility for the enforcement of prohibition has ever contemplated the imposition of any regulation which will interfere in any way with bona fide sacramental use. The league will join with the (Roman) Catholic Church or any other church in resisting any attempt in the name of prohibition to impose any degree of coercion or to interfere in any degree with absolute religious liberty upon this question."

Use of Unfermented Wine

"We have been advised by (Roman) Catholic clergymen who we have reason to believe are quite as well informed as any of those who are unduly disturbed over this matter; that the Pope could, if he wished, make the use of unfermented wine perfectly proper in (Roman) Catholic churches. Our attention has further been called by (Roman) Catholic priests to the fact that in the Roman Catholic Church the wine is taken not by the people, as is the case in the Protestant churches, but by the priests only."

"If the churches which use intoxicating wine for sacramental purposes could see their way clear to adopt something else, it would facilitate the carrying out of the policy adopted by the nation, and would help prevent violation of the law by unprincipled persons who seek shelter behind some religious rite. The Jews on their own initiative, through their outstanding American committee, with the cooperation of leading rabbis, are at work from their own angle upon the problem of preventing abuses. In the meantime, the league holds that this is a matter which must be left for the voluntary decision of each church for itself."

WASTE ELIMINATION URGED FOR FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HURON, South Dakota—Elimination of waste in the marketing, transportation and financing of farm crops is essential to the continued progress of the American farmer, said former Governor Charles S. Deneen, of Illinois, in addressing a convention of South Dakota grain dealers. Experts in transportation, storage and financing

Indestructible Oriental Pearls

Graded—Beautiful Color & Lustre—All Lengths, 18" string \$5.00—22" \$7.00—24" \$8.00—26" \$9.00—28" \$10.00—30" \$11.00—32" \$12.00—34" \$13.00—36" \$14.00—38" \$15.00—40" \$16.00—42" \$17.00—44" \$18.00—46" \$19.00—48" \$20.00—50" \$21.00—52" \$22.00—54" \$23.00—56" \$24.00—58" \$25.00—60" \$26.00—62" \$27.00—64" \$28.00—66" \$29.00—68" \$30.00—70" \$31.00—72" \$32.00—74" \$33.00—76" \$34.00—78" \$35.00—80" \$36.00—82" \$37.00—84" \$38.00—86" \$39.00—88" \$40.00—90" \$41.00—92" \$42.00—94" \$43.00—96" \$44.00—98" \$45.00—100" \$46.00—102" \$47.00—104" \$48.00—106" \$49.00—108" \$50.00—110" \$51.00—112" \$52.00—114" \$53.00—116" \$54.00—118" \$55.00—120" \$56.00—122" \$57.00—124" \$58.00—126" \$59.00—128" \$60.00—130" \$61.00—132" \$62.00—134" \$63.00—136" \$64.00—138" \$65.00—140" \$66.00—142" \$67.00—144" \$68.00—146" \$69.00—148" \$70.00—150" \$71.00—152" \$72.00—154" \$73.00—156" \$74.00—158" \$75.00—160" \$76.00—162" \$77.00—164" \$78.00—166" \$79.00—168" \$80.00—170" \$81.00—172" 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SPAIN PLANS NEW POLICY IN MOROCCO

Anthony Maura Proposes Reduction of Military Effort to Minimum, an Idea That Meets With Much Criticism

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain.—The long expected speech on the general situation and the governmental idea and intention as to Morocco by the Premier, Anthony Maura, has at last been delivered in the Chamber, and in some ways is regarded as a remarkable effort. It was quite characteristic. In the first place it was a great oratorical achievement. With a touch of satire, some of the newspapers that are not unfriendly to the Premier say that just as a speech it was quite worthy of him and one of the best efforts of a career that has contributed liberally to the reputation that the Spanish Cortes has obtained for being a great place for words.

Especially in his peroration, wherein he expressed his disgust with Spanish politicians and all their works—though it is pointed out that he has generally been regarded as the chief and typical of such politicians in some respects—and his sympathy with the people in desiring something better than they were receiving from those politicians and their governmental system, he labored in a sentimental vein. The ego was strongly pronounced throughout, and a policy was declared on behalf of the government and the nation which, it is said, there is the best reason to believe is not approved by various members of this cabinet of concentration, and which is decidedly disapproved by a substantial and most authoritative section of the Conservative Party from which Mr. Maura at present draws most of his ministerial strength, and which is in effect a pure Maurist policy, hints as to the sentimentalism which he previously has afforded. The Premier was strongly recriminatory of many old political associations, and in general was exceedingly pessimistic, as is his habit most of these days.

Speech Disappointing

As to Morocco, his idea stated in a summary of a sentence is that Spain should reduce her military effort out there to the very minimum and withdraw as many soldiers as possible at the earliest moment. The criticism is made that he does not appear to be much concerned with the international view, nor with the extent of the mission entrusted to Spain as viewed by the powers that gave it to her, nor with what might happen as the result of an extensive diminution of the Spanish effort in the zone. The speech was naturally listened to with the deepest attention and interest, and from time to time it was applauded in particular parts of the Chamber, but generally it was regarded as disappointing, while surprise was expressed that Mr. Maura should seem to desire to commit the government to a policy which he must be aware would probably not be shared by succeeding governments, while his, the present one, cannot be reckoned as anything more than its predecessor's, and no long term of office is in the least likely for the Premier. It is therefore considered in responsible circles as this to attempt to commit the Spanish Government to a policy which represents in the main only the ideas of one man and is not likely to be acted upon.

"Far From Realities"

Another criticism is that this proposed hesitation of Spain in the matter of her future in Morocco, and the suggestion of weakness, timidity, must create a bad impression abroad. It is suggested in some quarters that Mr. Maura, who has now no place with any of the political parties and in the last year or two has been one of the strongest possible advocates of coalition and national governments, is playing for national support and endeavoring to benefit his own theories. The strongest criticism of his speech comes from the official Conservatives, who denounce his inconsistencies, blended with ingratitude as they say they are, but other sections have serious fault to find with the views expressed. It is remarked that comments made by Melquíades Alvarez, the Reformista leader, and the former minister, Alcala Zamora, show "how far from realities is the mind of Mr. Maura in these days."

In the course of his speech, which was very long, he referred in the early part to the circumstances of the upheaval at Melilla and the various measures that had been taken to deal with it and to reestablish Spanish authority and security in the Melilla district. The state of things at the present time, he said, indicated that there was not the very slightest doubt that the first cycle of operations at this end of the zone would soon be finished and complete success achieved, the country cleared of enemies, and such definite guarantees for the security of the town of Melilla established that neither it nor its environs would ever be in danger of hostile acts again.

Recent Gomara Outbreak

Then he dealt with the outbreak that had recently occurred at the other or western end of the zone, in the Gomara region, the result of which was that Spain had had to send strong reinforcements there with the utmost haste. The Spanish efforts then had been completely successful, and the upshot was that the Gomara Moors were more irritated with the Rifians who had rebelled on this occasion than formerly they were with the Spaniards themselves. With all reserve and caution he said he believed

that the operations at this western end of the zone would be finally terminated within the space of a very few weeks. These operations, he said, were enough in his judgment to justify the magnitude of the expeditionary army, since Spain had two wars going on in the same zone, and they must not compromise success in any way.

Mr. Maura proceeded to deal with what he called the most adequate, certain and convenient manner in which the protectorate policy might be exercised, by which he said he meant assistance given to the native authority when it was needed. He declared that he had stated in the past and should go on stating that the coastal positions, with which Spain had always quick and certain communication, and toward which hostility of the tribesmen was remote or impossible, were the proper positions to shelter and to contain the forces necessary to be dispatched to any part of the Protectorate, even to the borders of the French zone whenever it might be necessary to make the natives feel the Spanish or the Sheriffian military authority.

Peninsular Army Not Needed

It was not essential that these coast garrisons should consist of Spanish troops, the treaty referring to the organization of native troops, which clearly ought to be the guardians of such positions as these. On the other hand he said that the idea was largely accepted—or "the acceptance of the idea had been much diffused" as he would put it—that although the contingency had arisen that Spanish troops had unavoidably to be sent to the zone, Spain did not need to maintain a peninsular army there so long as the aforesaid garrisons were duly organized and prepared for contingencies.

It was clear, he said, that in Spain there were people, many people, who were honestly and sincerely convinced—and he respected their sincere and honest conviction but thought it erroneous—that political influence under the name of protectorate or any other name which was not entrusted to the heads and officers of the army could not exist. On this point he wished to call the attention of the Chamber to the fact that many years ago he made a statement which was duly printed in the official records of Parliament in which he expressed his view, and it was that military force was always and everywhere necessary as a potential assistance, but that the protectorate must be exercised by organizations wholly separate from the military forces.

Native Effort in Morocco

During the last eight years this conception had been the only practical and positive reality. However, though theoretically and officially organizations under the Sheriffian authority had been established, in practice a military organization had been effectively joined to that authority. Direct action had thus been interposed, the direct control of Spain through its military chiefs. Eight years of contact with the tribes had confirmed the combination in this form, and he would be stupid if he did not imagine the enormous success—that would have been presented in the state of things at the present time if in the interval the true policy of the protectorate had been faithfully pursued.

The policy that he had enunciated so many years ago would have to be resumed whether they liked it or not, because it was the only possible policy. Native effort in Morocco must be increased, and the more it was increased the less would the Spanish military supplement be needed. The more political action there was, the greater would be the advantage taken of the social and political energy of the people that they had to control and maintain in peace and justice. He argued that from this it followed that, be the High Commissioner whomsoever he might be, and his qualities equal to those of any High Commissioner of any time, the government must always be in direct control, the ministerial authority absolute, and the enterprise managed from Madrid so that the criterion might be firmly and accurately applied.

Season for Reform

In the closing passages of his speech, Mr. Maura laid the blame for all that had happened on the governments that had exercised power in Spain during the past few years. He condemned the prevailing slackness in the fulfillment of duties, although carefully defined and regulated by law, not only in military but in general official circles. Everywhere he said there was the same negation of government and the same slackness. He himself said he had always execrated the political realities he had witnessed, and he had done what he could to remedy them. His desires had not prevailed, because they were not in season. But now was the season for reform, and it was never too late to mend. Governments must now satisfy the national demands and desires, and if the political direction of the Spanish nation did not accede to those desires, did not listen to the voice of conscience, and government and government did not combine to satisfy the national anxiety, they would be unworthy to control Spain or to speak in her name.

The "Epoca," the organ of the official Conservative party, which is fully represented in the Maura cabinet, while paying a compliment to Mr. Maura for his oratorical effort, subjects it to bitter criticism. It points out that while Mr. Maura complains of the governments and the parties of the past, and the Conservative party with them, the latter gave him faithful and loyal service from 1906 to 1912, and it was the Conservative party that was his chief support at the present time. Then while Mr. Maura triumphantly produced his own speech of 1914 to justify his views, he did not seem to perceive the contradiction

there was between that speech and the views and policy expressed by the Foreign Minister only four or five days from now. What the government was going to do was to be gathered from that speech of the Foreign Minister, Gonzales Hontoria. All that Mr. Maura said about the exercise of the protectorate without military domination seemed excellent, but could he really believe in the practical possibility of the mere coastal domination which he again advocated? Realities imposed the necessity of having Spanish troops in the interior of the zone. In conclusion the Conservative organ complains of the bitter pessimism exhibited by Mr. Maura in his speech, and fervently yearns that through so much deviation and difference Spain might find the posture most convenient to the national interest.

NOMINATION BY SCOTTISH MASON

Duke of Elgin Was Named by the Grand Lodge Committee for Office of Grand Master

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—There was an interesting ceremony at Maybole when the Earl of Elgin, Grand Master Mason of Scotland and provincial grand master of Ayrshire, consecrated a new Masonic temple for Lodge St. John, No. 11, and unveiled a war memorial to members of the lodge. Opportunity was also taken to present the Grand Master Mason with a solid silver casket bearing an appropriate inscription.

The Earl of Elgin, as grand superintendent of Fife and Kinross, consecrated a new Royal Arch chapter, Stratherny, No. 504, at Leslie. Deputations were present from Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy, Cowdenhead, Lochgelly, Kelty, Leven, Bowhill, Thornton, and Torryburn.

James Archibald of Buckingham was installed as provincial grand master of Banffshire by the Earl of Elgin, who gave an impressive address on the high ideals of the craft, especially on their high value so far as it affected the present unemployment question. There was a large and representative gathering from the whole of the lodges in the Province and several representatives from other provinces.

At the meeting of the grand committee of the Grand Lodge, it was decided unanimously to recommend the Earl of Elgin for nomination, and Grand Master Mason in succession to the Earl of Elgin and Winton, who is unable to accept office for another year. The Earl of Elgin was at the time deputy grand master in addition to having been provincial master and grand superintendent for Fife and Kinross.

A Masonic Centenary. Lennox Lodge, No. 1061, Forcubers, held its annual church parade and service. The sermon was preached by the rector of the parish and chaplain of the lodge, J. T. F. Farquhar.

Lodge Rothsay St. John, No. 292, which was instituted in August, 1821, celebrated its centenary in the Masonic Temple, Rothsay, under the chairmanship of George Prentice, master for the third year in succession. Provincial Grand Master F. W. Fell of Carlisle, past grand master of England, attended with his office bearers and laid, attended with his office bearers and laid, presented the lodge with a handsome silver rose bowl. Past Master James Heaton, who was in the chair from 1881 to 1883, was presented with a pair of silver candelabra in recognition of the good work done by him during his long connection with the lodge. Some interesting particulars of the craft in Rothsay were given by the master. The first lodge there was inaugurated in 1792 but only had a short existence. Dr. John Stobo was the first master of Rothsay St. John, and among the first members was James Napier, great-grandfather of the present senior warden. Dr. Stobo failed to attend at the second meeting and was promptly fined. At the end of the first year there were 51 names on the roll. The charter was not received until September, 1822, owing to the absence of the Duke of Hamilton, then grand master and the consecration did not take place until November 3 following, when there was a procession in which the Bute flag figured, this flag now being preserved in Rothsay parish church. There have been 43 masters since the foundation of the lodge. It is interesting to note that Charles Dalrymple, who afterward became Grand Master Mason of Scotland, was initiated in this lodge in 1873.

Brigadier-General R. Gordon Gilmore of Liberton and Craigmillar, immediate past grand master, was presented by the Grand Lodge with a past grand master's jewel. Arthur J. Curle, who was grand organizer from 1899 until last year, has been presented with a past grand organizer's jewel in gold. It is in the form of a Grecian tyre, encircled by a wreath of myrtle. Bronze heraldic plates are to be affixed to the pillars of the hall of Grand Lodge recording the terms of office of the more recent grand masters.

Maltese Lodge's Request Granted

Lodge St. Andrew, No. 966, Malta, has asked to be included in the Scottish district grand lodge of Gibraltar and the petition has been granted. Charters have been granted for new lodges Alexandria, Denistown, Glasgow; St. Leonard's, Newington, Edinburgh; and Friendship, Lourenço Marques, Transvaal.

Per Myostad of Christiania, Norway, and Charles W. Lovelace of Daviston, Alabama, were appointed representatives of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Lord Blythwood and Viscount Maitland were to be nominated as grand wardens for the coming year. Drs. W. Robinson Pirrie and Charles D. Bantlick as chaplains, and Dr. Edmund E. Dyer and the Earl of Airli as deacons.

LEGAL AUTHORITIES OF WORLD CONFERENCE

Convention at The Hague Brings to General Attention Steady Growth and Development of International Law Association

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The International Law Association, which recently held its thirtieth conference by the invitation of the Dutch Government in the Palace of Peace at The Hague, was founded in the year 1873. Of gradual but vigorous growth, it now has a membership of many hundreds of members, of whom more than a hundred are citizens of the United States and include among them six judges, two former judges, and eight professors. This very substantial quota is due partly to the interest aroused by the holding of the twenty-fourth conference in 1907 in the city of Portland, Maine, and partly, it is primarily, to the fact that the association owed its original stimulus to American initiative and has had substantial and influential American membership ever since.

It will be recalled that during the Civil War the cruiser Alabama and other vessels had been allowed to escape from British ports and, under commissions from the Confederate Government, had caused much injury to northern commerce. Hence arose the dispute which, after threatening to develop into active hostilities, was by the good will and statesmanship of both states submitted to the Court of International Arbitration which sat in Geneva in 1872, which required that the United Kingdom pay over to the United States Government \$15,500,000 in gold.

Foundation of Present Movement

This was "the first international dispute of grave importance" to be submitted to arbitration, and its success and the earnest interest aroused in favor of peace on both sides of the Atlantic suggested to Elihu Root, the Hon. Dr. Miles of the American Peace Society, and the Hon. David Dudley Field that the occasion was auspicious for founding societies for the preparation of international codes. Dr. Miles visited Europe where he found other interested persons like Prof. Rolin Jaquemyns of Ghent, already moving, and in October, 1873, the association was born at Brussels under its then name of "The Association for the Reform of Codification of the Law of Nations."

In point of fact, reform has occupied the attention of the different conferences rather than codification. Codification was left to other societies such as the Institute of International Law, also founded in 1873, and it was felt that this body consisting of a moderate number of legal experts was perhaps the best society for the purpose. Codification, however, has not been wholly neglected by the association, as is witnessed by the rules on bills of exchange which formed the basis of The Hague Conference on that subject in 1910, when the attending states came to an agreed draft code, leaving but little further to be discussed. It is hoped that certain existing objections will not be persisted in or will be removed through the League of Nations.

Arbitration in the Nations' Code

The connection of the desire for arbitration with the drafting of an international code seems both proper and natural. The idea was that arbitration would be greatly favored by international public law, the more certain—for it was argued, how could a state be pressed to agree to arbitrate facts when the law applicable to the facts arising from them was unsettled? Anyhow, the idea is being revived and was pressed home by Hollis R. Bailey, counselor-at-law of Boston, Massachusetts, at the recent Hague Conference, and subsequently at the October meeting of the Executive Council.

This matter is now in the hands of Mr. Bailey, Lord Phillimore, Sir Richard Acland, Dr. Anzilotti of Rome, New York, and Dr. Bellot, the honorary secretary of the association. Closely connected with this is another proposal by Mr. Bailey, which it is hoped may result in the formation of a branch society in the United States, where, as has been said, so many members already exist. Undoubtedly this very great work of codification will claim their active and enlightened cooperation, and their contribution to the result is expected to be most important.

Activities Increasing Yearly

Amongst the greater positive work of the association may be classed what are now known as the York-Antwerp rules of general average, which are in general use by incorporation in bills of lading and which determine—as between all parties in a shipping adventure, whether shipowners, charterers, or owners of goods—the rules on which a sea loss is to be borne. Such reforms, however, move slowly. The matter was discussed at the previous international congresses summoned by the National Association for the promotion of Social Science in 1880, 1882 and 1884, the latter congress being held at York, but at the International Law Conference at Antwerp in 1877 the rules were again raised and promptly came into general use.

The activities of the International Law Association are growing year by year. Besides numerous members representing nearly every country of the civilized world the association has working branches in the Argentine Republic, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Germany, and Japan, and the foundation of others is imminent. Chambers of commerce and banking and commercial houses, besides many men

who are not lawyers but who are interested in international cooperation, have also joined in.

It is hoped that the next conference of the International Law Association will be held in September, 1922, at Buenos Aires, under the presidency of Dr. E. S. Zeballos, president of the Argentine branch and a very distinguished internationalist.

MANY GERMAN FIRMS BAR LIQUOR

Transportation Companies Are Known to Insist Upon Sobriety on Part of Employees

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—While it would not be quite correct to suggest that the prohibition movement is making great strides in Germany, it is true to say that the evils and ill-moral and economic—which are caused by alcohol—are now recognized here more than ever before. An occurrence recently on the Wannsee, one of the picturesque group of lakes in the neighborhood of Berlin, definitely proved to have been occasioned by an inebriated steersman, has caused many questionings on this subject among the general public. "Vorwärts," the Majority Socialist newspaper published in Berlin, has indeed started a campaign for the prohibition of strong drink while on duty, and suggests that the municipal or the private companies should provide drinks free from alcohol for their staffs. Inquiries made by the newspaper mentioned among the chief transport concerns of Berlin has resulted in the following answers being received:

Star Steamship Company.—Inspectors insure that no alcohol is consumed by our crew while they are on duty. Newly engaged members of the staff are informed of the importance of that regulation. In the rules of service it is definitely stated that dismissal will follow any infringement of that order. Of course it is impossible to guarantee that the prohibition question is rigidly observed in every individual case, but the utmost supervision on the point takes place.

Discharge Follows Offense

Berlin State Railways.—Drinking of alcohol by our staff during their hours of service is rigidly forbidden. Drunkenness while on duty is looked on as a particularly grave offense, which, for a second time, is punished with dismissal. In the staff waiting rooms strong drink is resolutely banned and lemonade and other commodities provided. In summer care is taken to provide railway men with cooling drinks free from alcohol. Proprietors and managers of railway restaurants and buffets are forbidden to serve alcoholic drinks to railwaymen.

Berlin Tramways.—Sobriety is insisted on among our staff as a primary duty. Drunkenness is regarded as a grave offense on duty, punishable by instant dismissal, while tramwaymen guilty of insobriety of duty are also liable to severe penalties. Careful supervision as well as moderation and good sense on the part of our staffs render impossible cases of drunkenness among tramwaymen on duty.

Berlin Overhead and Underground Railway.—The greatest emphasis is placed on sobriety, not only among the men actually in charge of the train, but equally among other members of the staff. Instruction on the point is given to the men on their entry into the service and during their period of instruction.

Berlin Omnibus Company.—The police regulations which govern our activities enforce severe and prompt punishment for any man found drunk on duty. In the book of regulations distributed among the staff special attention is directed to that rule as well as to the social dangers generally resulting from excessive indulgence in alcohol.

Disquieting to the Brewers

"Vorwärts," commenting on the subject, recognizes that not only the regulations of the various industrial—whether state or privately-owned—organizations, but also the sobriety of the Berlin workers should reassure the general public.

The whole question of the evils of alcohol raised by the particular disaster mentioned here has also been emphasized in a recent Reichstag debate. While certainly no speaker in the course of that debate proposed that Germany should follow the lead of the United States in the matter of prohibition, various deputies drew alike from the employer class and from the trade union leaders emphasized the economic advantages which America is likely to reap. Several speakers from industrial centers declared that while total abstinence from alcohol was not practical to any great extent among German workers, the wave of moderation and sobriety which has proved so disquieting of late to German brewers and wine manufacturers is likely to grow larger.

ISSUES INVOLVED IN ANGLO-IRISH PACT

Though Treaty May Be Said to Affect All Ireland, Ulster Points to the Authority of the Government of Ireland Act

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The most important feature of the "treaty between Great Britain and Ireland," in the judgment of authorities here, is the fact that it actually is a treaty entered into between sovereign independent states, the signatures of British Cabinet Ministers to the document in question being Great Britain's acknowledgment of the sovereign independence of Ireland. By the treaty itself, however, the "Irish Free State" lays aside—in so far as a state can—its mantle of complete independence, and assumes a place in the British Commonwealth of Nations, better known as the British Empire. This mantle the Irish Free State can, under certain circumstances, resume. Many states and many international jurists have laid down the doctrine that a treaty is valid only until it is repudiated by one of the parties. And it is not disputed that any material alteration of the circumstances that justified the treaty to be made will justify either party's renouncing it.

In practice the question resolves itself into one of right and might. If at some future time the Irish Free State should repudiate this treaty and terminate the imperial connection, international opinion or the League of Nations would decide that the repudiation was right or wrong according to the circumstances. If the repudiation was unjustifiable Great Britain would have a casus belli and would declare war on Ireland, if at all, with the approval of the other nations. In such a case there would no longer be any question of "rebellion" or "treason." The Irish people would have to make war, and be warred upon, like any other sovereign state and according to the usages of war. Nothing of the sort is likely to happen, but it is eminently desirable to make the position clear, as a misconception of it can only have the effect of encouraging opposition to the ratification of the treaty among the Irish people and their friends abroad.

Ulster's Present Position

Ulster's position is not affected by the mere making of the treaty. It purports, it is true, to be made between Great Britain and Ireland, not Southern Ireland only. This may be taken as an admission by the former that the latter speaks for all Ireland. But such an admission cannot bind Ulster, which is not a party to it; the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, is in force, and is being put into operation in Ulster, where no British Government can even theoretically deprive a province of the autonomous status so conferred upon it, and it is extremely doubtful if the Imperial Parliament itself can do so. Certainly no such attempt has ever been made.

The first clause of the treaty declares that Ireland shall have the same constitutional status as the other dominions. That involves a Constitution which, as regards the relationship between the Crown and the British Parliament and the Irish Free State, is to be identical with that of Canada. The treaty provides for a Parliament and a responsible executive and prohibits interference with religion or education. In all other respects the Constitution will be framed according to the ideas and aspirations of the provisional government, which is to undertake the task of making the Irish Free State a going concern. The provisional government is to consist of such members of the present Dail Eireann (plus the four members for Trinity College) as represent southern Irish constituencies, provided that they accept the provisions of the treaty in writing.

Possibilities, Not Probabilities

It will be observed that practically no limitation is placed upon the provisional government's choice of social or political machinery, and no existing constitutional rights are safeguarded to the people of Southern Ireland. The provisional government may abolish the Common Law and adopt the Code Napoleon as the basis of its legal system. It may disfranchise women, reject proportional representation, place the entire burden of taxation on one class of the community, abolish the jury system, and make the Irish language compulsory. But there is not the slightest likelihood of any of these things being

done, and the Constitution of the Irish Free State will be found to resemble closely those of the dominions. No provision is made for the "safeguarding of the interests of Southern Unionists" and none was necessary. Their best safeguard is that the provisional government fully realizes their importance as a counterforce to Irish Labor, which is professedly Communist. It is almost certain that representative Southern Unionists will be invited to become members of the provisional government.

By Clause 5, the Free State assumes its share of the British national debt but, as against that, will have the right to set up any just counter claims it may have. As these include claims going back as far as 1801 for Irish contributions to the British Exchequer in excess of disbursements and amounting, according to the findings of the Children Commission, to something like £300,000,000, the balance of debt to be assumed by the Irish Free State will leave it in a very favorable position financially. All Irish officials, except recent English recruits to the Royal Irish Constabulary and members of the auxiliary forces, are to be compensated by the Irish Free State if their services are dispensed with, and equally if they retire voluntarily as a result of the change of government. It is believed that only a comparatively small portion of the existing personnel will elect to remain, though a good many have already been unofficially asked by the Dail Eireann to do so.

Fiscal Autonomy Unaffected

The treaty in no way diminishes the full fiscal autonomy of the Irish Free State, which can accordingly erect a tariff against Great Britain or any other nation either for revenue or to protect its domestic industries. But the enforcement of revenue laws will prove a difficult matter if Ulster retains her present status. It is said that the embargo on goods coming from Ulster to the South will now be lifted, but the Free State is perfectly at liberty to give the embargo a legal status if it chooses, should Ulster remain aloof.

The task of defending the Irish coast remains, for the time being, with the British Navy. Unless, however, war breaks out, its use of Irish harbors and ports is limited to certain specified facilities. These include the maintenance of air stations at Berehaven, Lough Swilly, and Queenstown. These will be the only Crown forces to remain on southern Irish soil, and perhaps on an Irish soil, once the treaty is ratified. The Free State army, if it raises one, is to be confined to numbers bearing the same ratio to the British army as the population of Ireland bears to that of Great Britain. Just what constitutes the British army within the meaning of this provision is a little uncertain, but it is not at all likely that the Free State Government will go to the expense of keeping up a force anything like the full strength allowed by the treaty on its narrow interpretation.

There remains to be considered only the position of Ulster under, and in relation to, the treaty. But that subject requires an article to itself.



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MALTA ENJOYING
DOMINION STATUSRecent Official Entry of Island
State Into the British Com-
monwealth Was Signaled
by Prince of Wales' VisitSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

VALETTA, Malta—Malta's recent entry into the British Commonwealth of Nations, signalled by the impressive inauguration of the new Maltese Constitution and the opening of Parliament by the Prince of Wales, most certainly marked an auspicious moment in the history of the island. The visit of the Prince of Wales will long be remembered by the Maltese people, who expressed their affectionate regard for the Crown and the Royal House by one of the most remarkable demonstrations of loyalty and good will that possibly His Royal Highness will ever witness.

The greatness of the opportunity that now lies before Malta was referred to by Colonel Amery in his speech at a complimentary luncheon given recently at St. James in honor of Mr. Rother, Deputy Speaker of the Parliament of the Union of South Africa, and himself. Colonel Amery, who had a large part in the granting and framing of the new Constitution, and who attended the ceremonies of its inauguration on behalf of the British Government, said that amongst the tasks officially confided to him by the British Government was that of expressing the sincere good wishes of the British Prime Minister and Cabinet for Malta's success in the responsible task she had undertaken.

Commenting upon his personal efforts in framing Malta's new Constitution, Colonel Amery said he had realized the difficulties of reconciling the full development in Malta of a vigorous national life, especially on its political side, with the duty of the Imperial Government to safeguard the many important Imperial interests which centered in Malta as the pivot of naval power in the Mediterranean—interests which, from the economic point of view, were also vital to Malta's prosperity.

Full Control of Local Affairs

He had convinced himself, however, that these difficulties were not insuperable if only the spheres of local and Imperial interests could be kept clearly defined from each other, and that it was possible, and consequently right and necessary, to give to the Maltese people the full responsible control of their own local affairs. In administration as well as in legislation, to which their general level of civilization and intelligence entitled them.

Once the decision was made, Colonel Amery said, it was necessary to embody it in a formal constitution. In dealing with that task he was guided throughout by the desire to make it as far as possible a Maltese Constitution, a constitution adjusted to local conditions and inspired by local ideas. Subject always to the general scheme of this Constitution, based on that clear definition between Imperial and local matters, which was as essential to Malta as a safeguard of its new liberties as it was necessary for the purposes of Imperial security, he had endeavored to incorporate in it the main features and many of the details of the plan drawn up by Malta's National Assembly under the guidance of Sir Filippo Sobbarra, as well as many other suggestions made during the discussion on the first draft.

Visualization of Malta

Colonel Amery further declared that in any case where he had to consider any particular point, he had endeavored not to treat it as a mere dry question of constitution-making, but he had tried to visualize Malta and its people as he had seen them and not to know them in order to arrive at the solution which would be most conformable to their character and history. The result was, he trusted, a constitution which would naturally and without need for serious readjustment, furnish an adequate framework for Malta's new national life. It was, of course, only a framework, and it was for the members of the new legislature to clothe it with the healthy living tissue of a sound political tradition and fruitful legislation.

"The task before you is no easy one," Colonel Amery declared, "but it is one which opens out a wonderful opportunity. In the future, your task will be to continue the development of the national character, not attempting to mold it into a mere imitation of anything else but assimilating into it whatever you can usefully take from any other part of the British Commonwealth or even from foreign countries. More than a quarter of the people of the world in every region of the habitable earth, men of every race and creed, and at every stage of civilization, are by the fact of their being citizens of the British Commonwealth, bound not only to permanent peace with each other, but to mutual co-operation, helpfulness and loyalty in peace and in war."

Recognition of Ideals

"The civilized nations that compose the Commonwealth are each of them free and control their own destinies. But as nations under the same crown they do so with a sense of a common loyalty binding them all to the Crown and through the Crown to each other. The homage which the people and legislators of Malta paid so loyally to the Prince of Wales as the representative of His Majesty was no mere survival of medieval subservience. It was a recognition of the ideals embodied in the Throne and in the person of the Sovereign: the principle of British freedom extended over a whole world of nations and communities

working in harmonious cooperation together.

"The British Empire thus through mutual co-operation provides the freest play and the greatest security for the development of the national life of each of its component parts, great or small; it also offers the greatest scope for the free development of the individual. Its institutions are based on personal freedom and its wide extent gives that freedom increased value and opportunity. You citizens of Malta are, as British subjects, citizens of every part of the British Empire. In England, in Australia, in South Africa, wherever you go you are fellow citizens and as such entitled to rise to any position in that state."

"While bidding you to throw yourself into the task of developing and enriching a truly national life and spirit here in Malta," Colonel Amery concluded, "I would urge you to keep in mind no less, for Malta as a whole, and for those of her sons whose spirit moves them to look beyond its narrow confines, the greatness of your heritage and opportunity as partners of the British Commonwealth. It is for you to make Malta both a center of progress, civilization and culture for the whole Mediterranean, and a beacon light of Imperial patriotism as it is already a link of Imperial defense. And for you, members of Malta's first Parliament, I can wish nothing better than that your successors will ever look back to you with gratitude for setting a high standard of parliamentary duty and for laying, soundly and truly, the foundations of a prosperous, happy and brilliant national life."

SAMOANS OPPOSED
TO INDENTURED LABORSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The use of indentured labor in Western Samoa was a legacy to New Zealand from the German Administration. The New Zealand authorities found the Chinese there when the territory changed hands at the end of August, 1914, and they were forced to realize that without this labor the continued cultivation of the big German plantations was impossible.

Most of the Germans were deported later, and the plantations lost a responsibility first of the occupying military force and then of the civil administration. Some of the coolies had to be replaced when their indentures expired, and the New Zealand Government found it necessary to send an officer to Hong Kong to recruit labor. Many of the Chinese already in Samoa were willing enough to have their indentures extended, but a little experience convinced the Administration that this arrangement was undesirable, owing to the increasing difficulty of keeping the coolies under control as they became familiar with the manners and customs of the Samoan natives. So fresh Chinese labor has been taken to Samoa as required to fill the places of men who were due for repatriation, and at present the commercial prosperity of the group seems to be dependent upon the retention of the system.

The New Zealand Parliament has accepted the indenture system on the assurance of the government that the imported labor is essential. But the system really is not much more popular in Parliament than it is in the Dominion generally. Even the members of the government are disposed to regard it as a necessary evil, and to the great majority of New Zealanders the idea of employing cheap Chinese labor, which requires to be herded into compounds and disciplined by armed overseers, is utterly repugnant. Sooner or later the system will be ended, even if the destruction of much valuable property is involved.

The subject has been debated in Parliament every session since the early days of the Samoan Administration, and the opposition to the system grows. When the opportunity offered in October, the leader of the Labor group in the House of Representatives moved that no new contracts for coolie labor should be made. This motion, which would have ended the indenture system within three years, was rejected by 33 votes to 17, but these figures do not truly represent the division of opinion. Government supporters who object to the use of indentured labor were not prepared to vote with the Labor section of the Opposition.

LABOR GOVERNMENT
IN QUEENSLAND BUSYSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland—In a few weeks, the Queensland Labor Government has passed 33 measures through Parliament in what has been termed a hurricane session. As the Ministry has only held office by a majority of one or two votes, and as the Country and Nationalist parties have watched closely for any opportunity to defeat the government, the achievement of the Theodore Ministry has been remarkable.

The measures rushed through have been bitterly opposed in many cases, and they have often been of a highly contentious nature. For instance, the abolition of the Legislative Council was forced through just before Parliament rose, and if the King—which means the Imperial authorities—does not refuse the royal assent to the measure, Queensland will be the only State in the Commonwealth with a single House. The abolition of district courts, the incorporation of their duties in the Supreme Court, with the enlargement of the powers of police magistrates, has been warmly criticized, as has also the Judges' Retirement Bill, which by fixing an age limit will remove from the bench the chief justice and two other state judges.

The act restricting the banana industry to white men, thus riling out Chinese and Japanese, was another measure of which more may be heard in the future.

BASIC WAGE CUT IN
NEW SOUTH WALESLabor Government Assails the
Recent Findings of the Rail-
way Commissioners and of
the State Arbitration CourtSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—No phase of industrial readjustment in Australia has been watched with such intense interest as the fight against the reduction of the basic wage in New South Wales. The Labor Government of this state has led the opposition but it has been decisively defeated, in the first round at any rate, by its own servants, the Railway Commissioners, and by the finding of the State Arbitration Court.

Under the Industrial Arbitration Act of 1914, in this state, the New South Wales Board of Trade was charged with the duty of inquiring into industrial and other conditions and declaring each year a living wage, or, as it is often termed, a "basic wage," for New South Wales. This board has made three declarations, the first two providing for increases in wages, and the recent declaration making a cut of 3s., which brought the basic wage down to £4 2s. a week.

Objections Stated

The first two declarations were promptly acted upon by the state government and took effect generally, but the government has strenuously resisted the latest award, partly because it synchronized with the coming into power of the new Premier, James Dooley, and if acted upon would have involved the Dooley Ministry in a disastrous dispute with its own supporters and out of Parliament; and partly because the way in which the declaration was arrived at differed somewhat from the system pursued in connection with its predecessors.

In the past, the Board of Trade, which includes representatives of the workers in its personnel, computed the wages on a rising market up to June 30 of the year in which their decision was announced. This year, on a market in which the cost of living was falling, the board held that it must take the rapid changes in prices into account up to August 31. It decided also to review the position in January of the following year. This declaration was not unanimous, being opposed by a minority of the board. These three points—change in the method of computation, a further review in a few months, and lack of unanimity—were the reasons given by the Labor Ministry for not accepting the new basic wage. Instead of putting the award into effect, the government, through Mr. McGirr, Minister for Labor, has asked the Board of Trade to explain why it changed the system of calculation used in 1919 and 1920.

The question immediately arose of the application of the new wage in industries outside government control. Did the wage automatically operate without gazetted, and if not could the State Arbitration Court act in the matter on the request of a private employer?

An Unexpected Move

The Railway Commissioners, who administer the state, railways and tramways and whose interests are not necessarily in line with their present employers, the Labor Government, made the position immensely more complicated and decidedly more unpleasant for the Ministry by applying to Judge Curlew in the state arbitration court for a decision, on the Board of Trade's declaration, reducing the wages of certain railway employees 3s. a week.

Immediately the state government appeared through counsel in court and asked the judge to adjourn the application for four weeks, as the whole question was under review by the Crown, and the government intended to ask the board to reconsider its finding.

Judge Curlew declared that it was not sufficient for the Crown to come before the court and assert that a matter of public interest was involved. It must be shown what that public interest was, and he (His Honor) must be the judge, and not the Crown, of what was in the public interest. The Legislature had not stated that the declaration of the Board of Trade should not have application until gazetted and the act empowered the court to act without waiting for the making of regulations and the publication of same. He therefore would make an order as follows.

"The note declares that the imputations contained in Peru's last note of various violations of the treaty are the result of the long severance of diplomatic relations between the two republics, and expresses the belief that the meeting in Washington will be sufficient to dispel such suppositions."

desired by the railway commissioners for the reduction in wages.

This decision alone would have made the government position decidedly unpleasant; but the granting by Judge Curlew of applications by private employers for a reduction, in line with the board's declaration, has forced the issue. Among those affected were employees in certain iron and steel works, textile workers, and quarry men. A large engineering firm in Sydney did not consider that any application to the court was necessary and it made an all-round reduction in wages.

Effect May Be General

If other employers apply to the court or take action apart from the court, the cut in wages will be so general that the Labor unions will be faced with an accomplished fact that may tax their ingenuity to overthrow. A general strike, which would be a blow aimed at a tribunal from which they have gladly accepted wage increases in two preceding years, would be doomed to failure and would be disastrous to the workers at a time when the world's industrial reconstruction is pressing heavily on all sections of the Commonwealth.

There remains the possibility of a reversal of its decision by the board or a change toward a higher rate in the January revision. Both seem unlikely in view of the falling cost of living upon which the board is hitherto based its findings. What will happen to the board itself now that it has become a menace in some persons' eyes is another question. In this connection it is worth citing the following resolution of the United Laborers Union:

"That this meeting expresses its disapproval of the Board of Trade in its decision regarding the living wage; further, it is the opinion of the meeting that the board has lost the confidence of the workers. It is a cumbersome and expensive institution, and should, therefore, be abolished."

The alternative, in the thought of the secretary of the United Laborers Union, is the round-table conference between employers and employee. But even this method may fall under judicial disfavor, as notice the recent decision of a New South Wales judge that the public has certain rights which cannot be thrown on one side by a mutual arrangement between Capital and Labor in a particular industry.

WASTE SALVAGING
AS PUBLIC SERVICE
UNDER GOVERNMENTSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A permanent reclamation service, under the federal government, would prove to be of a value impossible to estimate, according to J. A. Smith of Schenectady, New York, general superintendent of the General Electric Company. Mr. Smith holds that salvaging industrial wastes is a problem vital to the American public as well as to industry.

"No appeal to the manufacturer to save the waste products of industry," says Mr. Smith, "can be made too forcible or too strong, nor can we lay too much emphasis upon the necessity for every individual joining earnestly with us in this great work of universal benefit to the country at large. Every pound of junk saved at our homes and turned over to the junk dealer, in the end reaches the great melting pot, and finally the materials to be of definite value to some one."

CHILE NOTE TO PERU
URGES ARBITRATION

SANTIAGO, Chile—(By The Associated Press)—The Chilean note to Peru, which has been forwarded to Lima, says in part:

"Chile agrees to designate a plenipotentiary to go to Washington with the object of endeavoring to obtain with a Peruvian envoy a settlement of the pending difficulties, and draw up conventions which will be submitted for approval to their respective governments on the basis and with the object of arbitrating all differences that cannot be settled by direct agreement, and which are indispensable to precise and loyal execution of the pact (treaty of Ancon, signed in 1883)."

The note declares that the imputations contained in Peru's last note of various violations of the treaty are the result of the long severance of diplomatic relations between the two republics, and expresses the belief that the meeting in Washington will be sufficient to dispel such suppositions."

LANCASHIRE HOPES
TO BANISH SMOKEEnglish Cotton Towns Look For-
ward to Era of Cleanliness as
Inaugurated in PittsburghBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor from its European
News Office

MANCHESTER, England—A new era—a clean era—has been prognosticated for Lancashire, the world's greatest area of cotton spinning and manufacture. Experiments have been recently made to prove that the tremendous smoke nuisance of the county can be very greatly reduced, if not banished altogether.

Many people may not fully understand what the change would mean to the birthplace of cotton manufacture under the factory system. One has to live in Lancashire to realize it. The county, however, is made up of great chains of towns bubbling with machinery and smoke, and linked one to another by towering chimneys emitting dirty fuel into the atmosphere week in, week out. Take for instance an area of 30 miles around Manchester. Here there are over 10,000,000 persons mostly engaged in cotton manufacture, or making cotton mill engines, boilers and machinery, or getting coal to supply the works that frequently look like mere black shadows in palls of moving smoke.

In the Town of Shaw

The humid atmosphere, essential to good cotton spinning and weaving, helps to make the scene more blighted, by driving the smoke into the streets, where brightness is seldom possible for many hours together. It is a common expression here that "where there's smoke there's brass"—meaning money. And this in fact is true, even if there is not a fuller enjoyment of life.

Recently the newspapers here, in encouraging vein, have been writing up an experiment in a little town named Shaw, on the outskirts of Oldham, where there are nearly 20,000,000 cotton spinning spindles, a mass of power looms, and extensive textile engineering works, all in a narrow congested area shut in by bleak hills. The place is like a gutter of smoke, chimneys, and grinding wheels, where children are obliged to work at an early age. The experiment was to show that the smoke could be consumed at its source.

Shaw, by the way, is a solemn mill town which recently aroused George Bernard Shaw, the great playwright, by refusing to admit certain of his literary outbursts to be loaned to children from the public lending library. But some people would doubt whether Shaw's smoke would not be more injurious to children than Shaw's unorthodoxy. Be that as it may, Shaw (the town in this case) bids to be the pioneer of a brighter Lancashire atmosphere.

Improvement in Pittsburgh

The movement to clear up that atmosphere in this Palatine county came about in this way. Last January, Dr. C. W. Saleeby gave a private lecture in Shaw, and speaking of the coal smoke in Lancashire told the audience what had been accomplished at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in banishing smoke by the use of mechanical stokers. Dr. A. Vernon Davies, the local medical officer of health, was anxious to know what could be done

to make the air of Shaw as sweet as that of Pittsburgh, and it was decided to fetch over the gentleman from America who had explained the Pittsburgh change to Dr. Saleeby. Following this, Sir William Hopwood, a mill-owner, offered to pay the cost of an experiment to be carried out at the Shaw Spinning Company's mills.

Dr. Davies took up this task and now it is stated that most of the smoke has been eliminated. The work, however, is not yet complete, and for that reason Dr. Davies does not wish to disclose the means by which he has reduced the volumes of smoke usually emitted by the mill chimneys under trial. He has stated that smoke emission has been reduced by 80 per cent, and that at the worst no more than a haze rushes into the open air.

Cost Not Actually Higher

The result at Shaw has been so good that a meeting of cotton mill managers will be held soon to discuss the whole question. Dr. Davies has not found that the appliances he has been using have cheapened the cost entailed by the consumption of coal. He has had to use more coal to obtain his beneficial results. This may check the progress of his system, although engineers have contended that the cost should be no more, but less than it is without the abatement mechanism. That will be proved, nevertheless, in time. Even if the cost is more it can be saved, says Dr. Davies, in other ways. It has been computed, for instance, that Greater London has to pay a bill of £6,000,000 a year through the effects of dirty smoke.

Dr. Saleeby writes that the experiment at the little factory town of Shaw will "make history." He states: "It is the beginning of the end of that heaven-blackening condition under which, in the nineteenth century, and even until this present, wealth accumulated. In these dull days, wet, chilly and sunless, the Lancashire cotton mill streets would certainly be more salubrious if the smoke nuisance could be further abated by the combined efforts of natural science and engineering."

ABOLITION OF UPPER
HOUSE IS DEFENDEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Commenting on the reservation for Royal assent of the bill passed through the Queensland Parliament, providing for the abolition of the Legislative Council or Second Chamber of the northern state, E. G. Theodore, Premier of Queensland, who is visiting Melbourne, considers it inconceivable that the Imperial authorities will withhold their assent on a question of purely internal concern.

"The abolition of the Queensland Legislative Council will tend to simplify and cheapen the cost of government," Mr. Theodore believes. "In a country such as Australia, which has 14 houses of Parliament, this must be admitted to be a very desirable object. We regard the Upper House as having gone for good, and we think we will get on better without it. The interests of no one suffer as a consequence of the removal of the Conservative Chamber. I have not the slightest doubt that the example of Queensland will be followed by some. If not all, of the states after a short time."

TEXAS EFFORTS AID IDLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office

DALLAS, Texas—The Dallas Chamber of Commerce and city officials are cooperating in a campaign to lessen unemployment in Dallas. One of the chief drives is being directed toward inducing every firm or individual employer of Labor to "hire a man." This is being called the "hire-a-man" campaign, and already it is bringing results and the number of unemployed is fast decreasing. A city-wide clean-up campaign is also being urged, the city and all property owners being urged to clean their premises, make needed repairs, painting and otherwise do work now that is contemplated within the next year so that the idle men about the city may be given employment.

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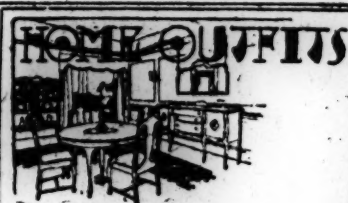
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PREMIER RESTATES CASE FOR FRANCE

Aristide Briand's Remarks Regarding Difficult International Situation Are Said to Bear Considerable Significance.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Some of the observations of Mr. Briand in the discussions in the Senate deserve to be noted with particular attention. He made certain remarks about the situation of France in the international domain that have considerable significance. It must always be remembered that a French Premier, ever more than the Minister in other countries, is obliged carefully to balance his words and to have regard to the immediate political consequences in his country rather than to the possible repercussions abroad. Nevertheless some heed should be taken of Mr. Briand's indication that, while France holds to her system of alliances, she regards herself as free to act alone in certain circumstances.

After the armistice, he said, on the morrow of common efforts for a common end, the Allies were in perfect accord. Peace was then concluded and whatever might be thought of the treaty it was the basis of European relationships. The treaty makes Germany as a whole responsible for reparations and all German possessions guarantee those reparations.

In addition a commission of reparations was set up and the schedule of payments was framed. That was the situation. It did not matter whether the payments had been rightly or wrongly fixed, the legal position was clear and France rested on that solid ground.

It was natural, continued Mr. Briand, that the special interests of the different nations should create differences of opinion. But it was impossible to obtain execution of the treaty unless there were solidarity. It had therefore been necessary in various conferences to adopt compromises. Happily the accord had been, in a general sense, maintained, and he rejoiced that there have been no ruptures. But, continued Mr. Briand gravely, and these words should be underlined, this international solidarity does not exclude for each of the countries concerned the duty of maintaining its own sovereignty, nor the possibility of a particularist policy if it should be dictated by its interests or the need for security.

Great Financial Needs

He therefore asked that other countries should adapt their viewpoint to the special viewpoint that might be held by a country—France—to be essential to its security and its vital interests.

Rightly did he remark that the international situation was therefore difficult. Whenever he went to a conference he was accompanied by the ardent wishes of the country and also a legitimate impatience. France had such great financial needs. The wishes were almost imperative and discussion was almost impossible. On the one hand he had to come back with the accord unbroken and on the other hand with the consciousness that the interests of his country had been shifted. That was the battle. It was dramatic, even tragic, at certain hours, and the Premier deserves to be followed by the sympathy and the confidence of the people. If he was not supported he was terribly handicapped.

Discussing the German obligations to France, he denied that he could have controlled the evasion of capital from Germany. When Hugo Stinnes made a bargain in America, in England, in Holland, in Sweden, when he had sold hundreds of millions of marks' worth of commodities, when he declined to bring back into his own country the foreign money in which he was paid to put it at the service of his government, how could he, the French Premier, be blamed?

Certainly Germany as a state was poor, but the ironic paradox was that many Germans were rich and their money was not at the service of the state. Mr. Briand declared that failure on the part of Germany now would be a fraudulent bankruptcy. When in 1871 Germany demanded 5,000,000,000 francs from France the money was not in the coffers of the state; it was the good will of the citizens who came to the rescue of the government which made possible the speedy and honorable payment by France. It was not admissible that now German industrialists who were prosperous should deny their obligations.

Lobbies Alive with Intrigue

The Wiesbaden accord which provided for payments in kind gave the whole world the impression that France was reasonable and sought to give every opportunity to the former enemy. This accord was not only valuable in itself but had made a great moral effect in other countries. France insisted, however, that the German Government should do everything in its power to obtain the means of payment. It must reduce its expenditures, cease the issue of paper money, impose the necessary taxes.

Speaking of Washington, he said that he had gone to America first to convey the gratitude of France to the United States. Next he had to combat insidious propaganda. A great deal is being said and done in America against France. The situation in Europe was not known as it should be. He had endeavored to explain that France was pre-occupied more than any other nation to lighten her military charges. But a real danger existed. Security was a vital problem for France and she was compelled to

have an army corresponding to the perilous situation. This was what he had said at Washington.

One of the senators declared that this was equivalent to demanding permission from America to keep an army; it was humiliating for France, for France was a sovereign power.

Mr. Briand replied that no one had interpreted his utterances in that sense. He found at Washington a unique tribune and his voice was heard all over the world when he expounded the sentiments of France. He believed that he had been understood, that France was not regarded as a nation of prey, as a military or imperial nation.

And now it is to be observed that the promised opposition against Mr. Briand on his return from Washington was not forthcoming. It was expected that he would be denounced for returning empty-handed and for having made a fruitless voyage. The lobbies were alive with intrigue. Names of new premiers were whispered to all who cared to hear. Mr. Poincaré, of course, was chiefly put forward, and after his Bordeaux speech, which was a sort of ministerial program, and after various pronouncements in the journals, it was anticipated that he would at last come into the open and meet Mr. Briand in a Senate discussion.

Instead he maintained an eloquent silence. Against the assertions of Mr. Briand he had nothing to urge. But that will not prevent him next week from writing the most critical articles in the newspapers, nor his friends from intriguing for his elevation to the premiership. It is exceedingly odd that his silence in the Senate should be accompanied by such loquacity in the press. But Mr. Briand appears for the present to be safe.

WOMEN TO WORK FOR STATE CODE

Committee of Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League Plans Activities for Dry Enforcement Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Plans for active work in support of a state code to conform with the provisions of the Volstead act are being made by the women's committee of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League in view of the approaching sessions of the state Legislature.

Necessity for an adequate state law for enforcement of prohibition is urged by Miss Elsie P. Briggs, executive secretary of the committee, who says that proper enforcement of the federal law is made difficult by the absence of support in the Massachusetts statutes.

"Massachusetts," says Miss Briggs, "having ratified the prohibition amendment, should not shrink its clear duty to put its laws in harmony with the Volstead act." She urges the good citizens of the State to work for an enforcement code at the incoming session of the Legislature.

Many large organizations of women are represented officially on the women's committee, and a concentrated effort of the women of the State toward placing an adequate prohibition enforcement law on the statute books is expected to go a long way toward eliminating some of the conditions which stood in the way of success last year.

This committee also plans to be active in the coming campaign for Congress, Miss Briggs urging that Massachusetts send supporters of prohibition to the next Congress and pointing to the work the women of the Sixth Massachusetts District did in nominating and electing A. Platt Andrews, pledged against any change in the Volstead act that would readmit wine or beer or otherwise weaken enforcement.

NEW YORK TRACTION LINES PROPOSED REHABILITATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Transit Commission's plan to establish a board of control as part of its proposal for rehabilitation of the traction lines in this city is regarded by Lindley M. Garrison, receiver for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and its subsidiary lines, as making it possible for a political organization, serving political party rather than the people's needs, to govern the city's transit.

Mr. Garrison approves the plan as a whole but objects to the board of control feature. Although the commission holds that proper safeguards would be thrown about the board to prevent the undesirable effects against which Mr. Garrison protests, yet he insists that the board, one block of which would consist of three men selected by a political agency, would be subject to the conditions which Mr. Garrison hints by saying:

"Universal experience in every part of our government that I know anything about, is that as soon as you have any sort of political management, patronage is an essential part of it. I do not believe that men can resist political pressure in respect of political affairs. I have long since passed the point where I have any doubt about who controls your action if you tell me who controls the purse strings." Mr. Garrison holds that the board should be confined to supervision and regulation. The commission says that the board would handle financial matters under a system automatically prepared and handed over to them and covering every item. This, Mr. Garrison retorts, would make it impossible to locate responsibility.

HUE, THE CAPITAL OF ANNAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hue is one of the cities which have retained their picturesqueness in spite of the despoiling hand of time. It is good to realize that, even in our epoch of agitation and anarchy, some places lead the simple life of their ancestors and remain like an oasis in the desert.

The Annamites are essentially conservative and the seal of centuries is indelibly stamped on their customs and habits. In their capital you feel



palatquin, and respectfully they clear the road. A religious procession is approaching, headed by a house of long yellow robes, riding on a tray; then a horse of small size carrying tall standards with sacred letters embroidered on their silk, or monstrous animals coiling in their folds; paroled bearers shade coolies who hold up stands on which offerings of fruit have been placed. Following these, more standard bearers and five young men, who are hidden under a long dragon, with flaming eyes and heaving sides; two wooden horses, painted in bright green and harnessed with brilliant cloths and tassels, are pulled vigorously by little girls; two cardboard elephants, armed with



A monument near Hue

carried back through a great number of years and are given a glimpse of a world of other times.

Now under French protection, the Emperor is still their head and their master; he is helped in his task by the four "columns of the Empire," the four great mandarins who make laws in a gorgeous palace, silent and oppressive outside, full of memories within; an emblem of monarchy inclosed in a great citadel, emblem of strength gained by the sword; for the Annamites were a race of warriors who had to wrest from the aborigines the country stretching to the east of the chain of mountains, which, like a scimitar, cuts the Indo-Chinese peninsula in two portions.

The citadel is defended by broad moats, now only retaining of all the water which once filled them, pools and streams making their way tortuously, here and there, between patches of green grass. Narrow bridges cross these and lead to gates enhancing, by their rarity, the monotony of a big wall made of red stones. The principal bulwark is a fort, with heavy battlements, built exactly opposite a natural hill in the shape of a trapezium. Inside all these fortifications, which lengthen in capricious zig-zags, stand in the shade of trees the abodes of the ministers, of the great and small mandarins, many of the buildings and gardens, also the summer garden, reserved for the private use of the Emperor, in which he was wont to take his pleasure; it was stocked to this effect with stags, gazelles and birds. Further there are large cultivated areas, in the center of which are two altars. On the first the sacrifice to the earth, the great mother, was made; near the other, the monarch used to trace a furrow once a year with a gilt plow to show his love of agriculture; but now this ceremony is performed by one of his grandees.

You pass canals and ponds, and bridges. Your way is obstructed by groups of children, by soup merchants, standing in the middle of the streets and serving smoking bowls to hungry coolies. Huge elephants march by, in a long file, with red howdahs on their backs, and a native in gold-liveried stables behind each with a gutturing pention in his hand. They are followed by the King's guards, riding on small black and white ponies.

Not very far away is a market place, and a busy crowd throngs its alleys; numerous displays of rice, spices and poultry, of many strange articles of food fill the air with strong smells and cover the pavement with patches of color. And what a noise! Decidedly Annamites are like all the world over and the sound of their voices is worse than the cackling of the geese and ducks lying prone, their legs tied with string. Everywhere it is the same intense life, the same hubbub of men and women at work. But a mandarin is passing, resting in a

pointed tusks made of whitewashed sticks, roll by; these four enormous toys seem to be some Eastern equivalent of the historic Trojan horse, as they jerkily pass on, surrounded by a crowd of shrieking Annamites; for every feast, every pageant is the occasion of riotous noise and screams. But all this charivaris is nothing compared to the unearthly din of a band which now arrives, the players beating on drums and tom-toms, while others blow on flutes, or pluck at the strings of some mandolin-like instrument. All this uproar is in honor of the altar, richly ornamented with beautiful draperies and gilt columns, inlaid panels and silver bells. A few more bangs, a few more peals of laughter and the procession is gone.

Enjoying all this vivid movement, one arrives at the Imperial palace; the main entrance is called the gate of Ngo-Mon and consists of a two-storied structure, sleeping beneath curved roofs and colored tiles, which shine in the sun like the scales of a gigantic fish. On the other side of it lies a square, where nine colossal bronze cannons are reflected in a pool. Crossing the latter by a bridge, ending in a portico, also of bronze, one reaches a double terrace; it leads to the throne room, impressive, especially inside. Red lacquered columns in great number, and covered with golden dragons and clouds, are lengthened by their reflection in the shining pavement. The ceiling and walls are also red and gold; no color more solemn could be imagined; the great hall is empty, tranquil in the half gloom, and at the back, the Emperor's throne, raised on three steps, is shaded by tapestry and a canopy, from which tongues of red cloth hang like stalactites. Further away there is another court, then another gateway, yet another court, where two wonderful bronze basins, old and unique, are filled with rain water. It is here that on special days little dancers gracefully enact the romantic dance of lanterns. Apartments are scattered around, the chief of which is the "hall of the first column" as big as the throne room, with the same red pillars, but furnished with stands supporting vases of great value and beauty. In the palace are also the private gardens, strewn with pavilions, and the royal habitations; there are temples to ancestors filled with the finest objects of jade, gold and carved wood; there are courts and ponds, the elephants' stables, servants' quarters and of all the retinue of the court, a real town inclosed within another.

Near the citadel stands the tower of Thieu-mu raising its seven stories to pierce the clouds with its crown, conical and pointed like an Annamite hat. Across the river looms the European quarter, which has not dared to set its unworthy imprint on the ancient Imperial city.

But, if the capital possesses extraordinary interest, the country around is yet more charming. Morning freshened by a moonlight breeze casts its first light on the great plain, and beyond on the round hills on which sways the delicate foliage of Chinese pines where are the imperial mansions. You pass marshy rice fields in which wide heavy buffaloes, and far away the mountains stretch their blue and purple line of peaks. You look behind you the "Terrace of Sacrifice," where every three years the ceremony of Niam-Gao takes place, when the Emperor, at 3 in the morning, after long abstinence, sacrifices to the sky in the light of torches, surrounded by his mandarins and his peoples singing dolefully. After many turns in the

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PEACE IN BRITISH ENGINEERING TRADE

By an Unexpectedly Large Majority, Workers Have Voted to Accept Wage Cut Which Had Formed Basis of Dispute

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from the European News Office

LONDON, England—The ballot vote among the engineering trades has resulted, as was anticipated recently in these Labor notes in The Christian Science Monitor, in the acceptance of the 12½ per cent cut on day rates and 7½ per cent among piece workers. The majority is greater than expected, and is due entirely to the fact that the industry as a whole, that is, the unions catering for the engineering industry, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled, were lumped together for the purposes of the ballot, and the total votes recorded accepted as the governing factor for or against a strike.

The published figures reveal the highly skilled workers as being strongest in opposition to the proposed reduction, and the unskilled as being favorable to acceptance; the Amalgamated Engineering Union, for instance, shows a strong disposition to fight the matter out; and the circumstance that led its executive to associate the union with the general bodies of laborers will doubtless provide food for criticism.

Difference of Opinion in Unions

From one point of view the ballot vote demonstrates the part played by lack of food during periods of industrial crisis and wage reductions; those lowest in the poverty line, on the conviction that half a loaf is better than none, have accepted with overwhelming figures a set of proposals that reduce their wages by one-eighth; while the craft unions representing the highly skilled, and who have adopted rather wide and liberal means of alleviating distress among their unemployed members, were quite prepared to walk out on to the streets in considerable numbers to resist a lowering of what they consider to be an already too low a standard of living for men possessing their technical skill and experience.

The decision to take a vote of all the workers in the industry, irrespective of their craft, marks a yet further advance on the line advocated by the organization by industrial enthusiasts, and is, moreover, a triumph for the semi-skilled and unskilled unions who find themselves constantly embroiled in disputes over which they have no voice or control. Looked at purely from the point of view of finance, more than one of the general laborers' unions might be regarded as on their way, if not already in, to the bankruptcy courts. Their banking accounts had been subjected to tremendous strains by innumerable strikes with which they were not directly concerned.

Hard to Meet Obligations

The molders and shipyard joiners' disputes are two cases out of many which show how the unskilled unions were affected. Both strikes, of course, ultimately affected other skilled trades, but the laborers who attend upon the foundry workers and the shipyard joiners were thrown out of work from the first day. And so it has been with any number of other trades; indeed the Workers' Union, an organization that caters from semi-skilled and unskilled workers as such, irrespective of industry, had considerable numbers of its members constantly on the fringe of a strike, so that when the slump came, the union, in common with others, experienced great difficulty in meeting its obligations.

That the engineering trades have established the policy of referring the matters in dispute to all who are likely to be affected is distinctly progressive, and upon sound lines. Perhaps it is the one point in the Communist method to which one should give thanks, although the effect is not what the faithful desire. It will be at least interesting to learn what they think of the result. What the Communists aim at is a big strike instead of a little one; the complete stagnation of an industry instead of one craft, one section of that industry.

Time for Forging Ahead

That the application of one of their doctrines should work in the direction of industrial peace is more, than they were prepared for; they are so impressed with their own importance, with the influence which they imagine they yield in trade union branches, that it never occurred to them that the "industrial union" policy might

thwart their ambitious dreams. It is sincerely to be hoped that other industries will follow the example of the engineers, and decide on a "walkout" only when every person likely to be directly or indirectly concerned has been given an opportunity of recording his opinion by ballot vote with the full facts of the matter in dispute before him.

With engineering employers should now be able to forge ahead with preparations for a boom in trade; for it is confidently and repeatedly emphasized by responsible union officials that there is abundance of work in hand, held in abeyance by engineering employers until they could secure, first, wage reductions, and second, stability in the industry. Having secured both, it is not unreasonable to look forward to an immediate fall in the unemployed curve, a curve, by the way, that already shows an improvement upon the previous month.

Executive's Plan Disapproved

As reference has been made to the means by which the skilled unions have provided for their unemployed members, it may be worthy of record that the Amalgamated Engineering Union, at the Ninth International Congress of Metal Workers held at Lucerne expressed itself, through its representatives, as being unfavorable to the proposal submitted by the executive that contributions to the International Federation be equal in amount to eight hours' wages of a highly skilled union member per 1000 members per annum; and that the executive should be empowered to raise levies up to one hour's wage per member per annum.

Mr. Brownlie, the chairman of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, said that his union had spent £1,000,000 in unemployed benefit during the last months. They had, he declared, not only exhausted their funds, but their members were now compelled to pay a weekly contribution of 2s. 6d.; even at this rate they would need one or two years to pay off the debts incurred. The congress, however, accepted the recommendation of the executive while making a special note of the attitude of the British section, which it requests to recommend to its members as speedily as possible, relying on the solidarity of the British Metal Workers to fall into line in the true spirit of International Brotherhood.

SOLDIERS' "REST" DEDICATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, California—Dedication and commemoration of the American Legion "rest" in Greenwood Memorial Park was held here recently with the presentation of an elaborate ceremonial program. John R. Quinn, state commander of the Legion, delivered the opening address, and the response was made by Mayor John L. Bacon. Dedication ceremonies were conducted by Chaplain Edmondson, who also held memorial services over a symbolic grave. A squad of marine fired a volley over the grave and taps was sounded by navy buglers. The plot of ground so dedicated will be for the exclusive use of former service men as a last resting place.

FEWER CRIMES IN IRELAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—That there has been a very "remarkable and gratifying reduction in crime" since last July was announced by Lord Chief Justice Malony at the opening of the Winter Assizes in Green Street Court House, Dublin. The reduction represented a little more than one-half the number of cases in the corresponding period of last year, and this His Lordship attributed to the truth and the peace with complete peace, for which all hoped, there would be a still greater diminution in crime and greater happiness for the mass of the people.

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WOMEN STUDENTS TO STUDY CITIZENSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Women students from all parts of the country have been called to meet in national fellowship in Hot Springs, Arkansas, next spring, to study their responsibilities as citizens of the world, and the issues, confronting them, according to Miss Clara Stillman Reed, chairman, who expects delegates from more than 786 student associations of the Young Women's Christian Association to meet together as a part of the association's national convention April 20-27. Smith, Wellesley, Vassar and various southern and western institutions will be represented.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

LIVERPOOL TEAM CONTINUES LEAD

Leadership of First Division of English Association Football League Remains Unchanged—Notts Forest Is Defeated

ENGLISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE

| Club | W. | D. | L. | P. | A. | G. | Pts. |
|-------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|------|
| Liverpool | 11 | 9 | 2 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 31 |
| Manchester City | 10 | 10 | 2 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 30 |
| Manchester United | 10 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 29 |
| Sheff. Wed. | 10 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 28 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 27 |
| Derby | 10 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 26 |
| Nottingham | 10 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 25 |
| Cardiff | 10 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 24 |
| Blackburn | 10 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 23 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 2 | 10 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 22 |
| Sheff. Wed. | 10 | 1 | 11 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 21 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 20 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 19 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 18 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 17 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 16 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 15 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 14 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 13 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 12 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 11 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 10 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 9 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 8 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 7 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 6 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 5 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 4 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 3 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 2 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 1 |

| Club | W. | D. | L. | P. | A. | G. | Pts. |
|-------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|------|
| Nottingham | 10 | 9 | 2 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 31 |
| Sheff. Wed. | 10 | 8 | 3 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 30 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 7 | 4 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 29 |
| Derby | 10 | 6 | 5 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 28 |
| Nottingham | 10 | 5 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 27 |
| Cardiff | 10 | 4 | 7 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 26 |
| Blackburn | 10 | 3 | 8 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 25 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 2 | 9 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 24 |
| Sheff. Wed. | 10 | 1 | 10 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 23 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 11 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 22 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 21 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 20 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 19 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 18 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 17 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 16 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 15 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 14 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 13 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 12 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 11 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 10 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 9 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 8 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 7 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 6 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 5 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 4 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 3 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 2 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 1 |

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Liverpool team continues to lead the way in the standing of the First Division of the English Association Football League, wherein there were eight matches today. In the Second Division there were 10 games, in one of which Notts Forest was defeated. This, however, did not bring down the Notts men from the first position. Generally speaking, the scoring was high and five teams managed to encompass the defeat of the rivals against whom they were unsuccessful on the previous day. In the Scottish Football League on Monday the Glasgow Rangers defeated Dundee by 2 goals to 1. The results:

| Club | W. | D. | L. | P. | A. | G. | Pts. |
|-------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|------|
| Liverpool | 11 | 9 | 2 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 31 |
| Manchester City | 10 | 10 | 2 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 30 |
| Manchester United | 10 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 29 |
| Sheff. Wed. | 10 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 28 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 27 |
| Derby | 10 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 26 |
| Nottingham | 10 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 25 |
| Cardiff | 10 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 24 |
| Blackburn | 10 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 23 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 2 | 10 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 22 |
| Sheff. Wed. | 10 | 1 | 11 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 21 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 20 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 19 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 18 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 17 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 16 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 15 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 14 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 13 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 12 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 11 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 10 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 9 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 8 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 7 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 6 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 5 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 4 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 3 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 2 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 1 |

COMPEITION FOR THE FRENCH CUP

Thirty Association Football Clubs Pass Into Second Round as Result of Matches on Dec. 3

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France—The first round proper of the competition for the French Cup took place on December 3 and, as a result, 30 Association football clubs have definitely passed into the second round. Of this number 10 are Parisian organizations. Six matches were held in the French capital and in only two were the home sides defeated. The most interesting of these games was probably that in which the Racing Club de France defeated the Football Club de Bischwiller by 4 goals to 2. In spite of frozen ground, which made ball control a matter, the Racing Club's representatives gave a convincing display. Their opponents were erratic, often pressing closely and often appearing to be quite out-played.

The Red Star Club was at home to the Scottville Football Club, and won, much as it pleased, by a score of 7 goals to 0. In the first half the visitors had an equal share of the play, their opponents leading only by 1 goal to 0 at the interval. After the re-start, however, the Red Star showed some of the form which enabled them to win the French Cup last season, and scored six goals. There was not much interesting play in the match between the Football Club de Rouen and the Club Athlétique d'Ivry. The latter, outclassed and defeated by five clear goals, became discouraged early in the game, and was no match in defense for the opposing forwards.

The other visiting team to obtain a victory, the Union Sportive de Boulogne, defeated the Garenne-Colombes eleven by 6 goals to 1. The winners began brilliantly by scoring three goals in quick succession. The Club Athlétique de Paris won against Stade Malherbe Caennais by 4 goals to 1, and the Union Sportive d'Athlétique de Clichy drew, 1 to 1, with the Association Sportive de Strasbourg. This result will necessitate a replay be-

tween the teams concerned. The Clichy men played much better than expected, but were opposed by a formidable combination. Two periods of extra time were played, in the hope of obtaining a decisive result, but still neither side could score. There was little to choose between the two teams, the visitors being, if anything, the more aggressive. The only other cup-tie which ended in a draw was that at Mulhouse, where the Football Club de Mulhouse opposed the Cercle Sportif de Terreux. In this game, also, each team obtained one goal.

Seven Parisian teams were engaged in cup-tie games outside Paris, and all met with success. Olympique proved much too strong for the Sporting Club de l'Ouest, at Angers, and rattled up eight goals without response. Other smashing victories were those of Stade Français and Jeunesse Athlétique de St. Ouen, over the Phocée Club, of Marseilles, and Union Sportive de Forbach, by 8 to 1 and 5 to 1, respectively. The Football Club de Levallois defeated the Association Sportive de Brast by three clear goals. Club Athlétique de Vitry won against Stade Bordelais by 3 to 1, the Club Athlétique de la Société Générale beat Stade Toulousain by a similar score, and Union Sportive Suisse managed, after a great struggle, to score 2 goals to 0 against the Racing Club de Strasbourg. Other interesting results were as follows:

| Club | W. | D. | L. | P. | A. | G. | Pts. |
|-------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|------|
| Nottingham | 10 | 9 | 2 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 31 |
| Sheff. Wed. | 10 | 8 | 3 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 30 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 7 | 4 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 29 |
| Derby | 10 | 6 | 5 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 28 |
| Nottingham | 10 | 5 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 27 |
| Cardiff | 10 | 4 | 7 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 26 |
| Blackburn | 10 | 3 | 8 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 25 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 2 | 9 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 24 |
| Sheff. Wed. | 10 | 1 | 10 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 23 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 11 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 22 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 21 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 20 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 19 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 18 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 17 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 16 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 15 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 14 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 13 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 12 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 11 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 10 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 9 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 8 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 7 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 6 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 5 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 4 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 3 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 2 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 1 |

COLUMBIA WINS BY CLOSE MARGIN

Class B College Clubs Playing Yesterday Were Successful in Squash Tennis Championships

| Club | W. | D. | L. | P. | A. | G. | Pts. |
|-------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|------|
| Nottingham | 10 | 9 | 2 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 31 |
| Sheff. Wed. | 10 | 8 | 3 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 30 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 7 | 4 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 29 |
| Derby | 10 | 6 | 5 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 28 |
| Nottingham | 10 | 5 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 27 |
| Cardiff | 10 | 4 | 7 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 26 |
| Blackburn | 10 | 3 | 8 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 25 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 2 | 9 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 24 |
| Sheff. Wed. | 10 | 1 | 10 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 23 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 11 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 22 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 21 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 20 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 19 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 18 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 17 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 16 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 15 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 14 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 13 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 12 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 11 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 10 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 9 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 8 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 7 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 6 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 5 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 4 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 3 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 2 |
| Sheff. Utd. | 10 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 31 | 1 |

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. NEW YORK, New York—All the college clubs were successful in the class B matches for the metropolitan team squash tennis championships yesterday afternoon, maintaining their positions just in the rear of the Harvard Club leaders, who were not scheduled to play.

Columbia University Club had the closest margin, winning from the players of the Montclair Athletic Club by the margin of the odd match, 4 to 3. George Gould Jr. showed up best for the winners, taking his match from J. G. Waldron with ease. He shows signs of his more famous brother's skill, though he has not yet attained the speed or courtcraft of the court tennis champion. There was little to choose between Herold Kellogg and H. V. Crawford, the result hanging on the final points, in which Crawford showed a final service in the final pinch. The summary:

15-11.

Frank Selzer, Montclair, defeated W. D. L. Starbuck, Columbia, 15-7, 18-12.

James Sanders, Montclair, defeated J. G. Waldron, Columbia, 15-11, 15-4.

J. W. Pully Jr., Columbia, defeated James Sanders, Montclair, 15-9, 18-13.

A. S. Moses, Columbia, defeated C. A. Hinkle, Montclair, 15-10, 18-5, 15-9.

Princeton Club maintained its second place position by a victory over the D. K. E. Club, 5 matches to 2, though two of these were the result of default, when the visitors failed to appear. The leading players of the D. K. E. Club proved stronger, but these lower down on the list failed to maintain the position. G. A. Walker Jr., who has shown great improvement this season over previous years, was the most effective of the home players. The summary:

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

CANADA'S BUSINESS
CONDITION REVIEW

Minister of Finance Says Situation Is Improving Steadily and Future May Be Faced With Confidence—November Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In concluding a review of the financial position of Canada, which he considers to be very satisfactory, Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, says of the general outlook: "Business conditions have slowly but steadily improved through the year. November was better than May and December better than November. Orders are increasing, and the great shrinking of inventories has, in many lines, been completed or digested."

Sir Henry further says: "Given a sound administration, a recognition of the superior condition of the country, as compared with others, of the possibilities and advantages, of the necessity of work and development, Canadians may well look to the future with confidence."

The Merchants Bank affair has not developed further, and seems unlikely to do so. Indeed, it is remarkable how the situation has settled down. The investment market has been very little, if any, affected by the result, there having been no other apparent effect than a slight lull in the forward price movement. The performance of the markets, under these conditions, may be explained by the fundamental soundness of conditions, so that the opinions of leading financiers and merchants on this score have been strikingly confirmed by a severe test.

Bank Merger Outlook

It is quite probable that quite a fight may develop over the merger of the Merchants with the Bank of Montreal before it is finally ratified. On one hand there is a feeling among other banks that they should have had an opportunity to participate in the business of the Merchants, as was the case in the solution of the Sovereign Bank's difficulties, when its business was taken over by 13 banks. In some quarters it is held that if this course had been followed, the shareholders would have received more for their stock. Then again there is a complaint that the proposed deal will lead to too great a concentration of strength in one institution. It is also quite probable that the Merchants incident will lead to the demand for government inspection of banks similar to that existing in the case of insurance companies.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has come forward with a very satisfactory annual statement, its position, in the matter of liquid assets, having been greatly strengthened by an increase to the amount of \$10,000,000 in its holdings of government securities. The profits for the year were \$3,115,127, very little below those for 1920, and somewhat in advance of those for 1919. The current loans are down by \$24,500,000. The total assets are \$428,139,000 and the total liabilities to the public \$355,538,000.

Railway Bonds Are Sold

A very important piece of financing during the week was the sale of \$25,000,000 4 per cent consolidated debenture stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the National City Company of New York. The stock was sold to the public at 78, which yields 5.13 per cent. The sale is very important for the further reason that it marks the first time that this stock has been sold in the United States, previous financing of this character having been done in London.

The low premium on New York funds—which is 10 per cent less than it was at this time last year, excites a great deal of interest, and is attributed chiefly to heavy borrowing in the United States, and to increased shipments of grain thereto—has given rise to a great deal of discussion. In some quarters it is believed that the foregoing reasons do not supply a complete explanation, and it is quite probable that this is correct; for, as a matter of fact, the balance of trade on recent months' trading between the two countries is lower than it was at this time a year ago.

During November there was a slight increase in trade with both the United States and the United Kingdom. From the United States the value of imports was \$44,649,000, an increase of \$3,500,000 over the October figure; the exports were \$31,810,000 as against \$29,558,000 for October. This is evidence of a greater volume of trade, since prices have continued to fall, this being especially true of the value of imports. The value of imports from the United Kingdom during the month was \$9,600,000; that of exports, \$37,720,000.

As an indication of how trade has fallen off with the United States during the year, it may be pointed out that in November, 1920, the value of exports thereto was approximately \$65,000,000, so that the value of these exports has been more than cut in half during the interval. In the meantime the value of the export trade with the United Kingdom has materially increased.

NOVEMBER TRADE
OF UNITED STATES

Exports Declined From the Previous Month, While Imports Showed Slight Gain

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Exports from the United States to Europe declined \$48,000,000 in November, as compared with October, according to an official summary of foreign trade issued by the United States Department of Commerce. Imports from Europe increased during the same period about \$3,500,000. Only to Africa and Oceania was the outgoing trade of the United States greater in November than in the previous month, the increase in the case of Africa being \$700,000 and to Oceania \$2,400,000.

Exports to North American countries aggregated \$71,646,000 for November, against \$77,177,000 for October; to South America \$13,330,000, against \$15,277,000; Asia \$41,104,000, against \$43,231,000; Oceania \$10,151,000, against \$6,778,000, and Africa \$4,865,000, against \$4,162,000.

Imports from Europe were \$70,342,000 for November, against \$66,729,000 for October; from North American countries \$56,317,000, against \$53,502,000; South America \$26,807,000, against \$17,711,000; Asia \$46,837,000, against \$41,007,000; Oceania \$6,508,000, against \$6,223,000; Africa \$4,314,000, against \$2,822,000.

Exports and imports by principal countries during November, compared with October, follow:

France—Exports \$19,263,000, against \$20,051,000; Imports \$13,929,000, against \$10,777,000.

Germany—Exports \$24,326,000, against \$26,260,000; Imports \$5,912,000, against \$7,624,000.

Italy—Exports \$13,249,000, against \$15,554,000; Imports \$5,807,000, against \$6,913,000.

Great Britain—Exports \$60,900,000, against \$44,953,000; Imports \$21,857,000, against \$18,215,000.

Canada—Exports \$41,194,000, against \$44,800,000; Imports \$10,875,000, against \$9,469,000.

Cuba—Exports \$9,036,000, against \$9,895,000; Imports \$13,049,000, against \$10,218,000.

Argentina—Exports \$5,699,000, against \$5,287,000; Imports \$4,808,000, against \$2,994,000.

Brazil—Exports \$2,726,000, against \$3,876,000; Imports \$11,097,000, against \$5,822,000.

Chile—Exports \$1,260,000, against \$1,299,000; Imports \$3,075,000, against \$1,302,000.

Uruguay—Exports \$317,000, against \$578,000; Imports \$75,000, against \$432,000.

China—Exports \$7,522,000, against \$8,310,000; Imports \$5,157,000, against \$9,160,000.

Japan—Exports \$26,125,000, against \$26,198,000; Imports \$22,519,000, against \$17,077,000.

Exports to Japan, \$26,125,000, against \$26,198,000; Imports \$22,519,000, against \$17,077,000.

Exports to Japan, \$26,125,000, against \$26,198,000; Imports \$22,519,000, against \$17,077,000.

Exports to Japan, \$26,125,000, against \$26,198,000; Imports \$22,519,000, against \$17,077,000.

Exports to Japan, \$26,125,000, against \$26,198,000; Imports \$22,519,000, against \$17,077,000.

Exports to Japan, \$26,125,000, against \$26,198,000; Imports \$22,519,000, against \$17,077,000.

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MONEY POLICY OF
BRITISH TREASURY

Exchange Parity Seems to Have Exercised Mysterious Attraction During the Various Economic Developments

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Ever since the war, the figure of 4.86-2-3 is known to have been exercising a mysterious attraction on the thoughts of the British Treasury. The attraction is mysterious because it appears that what the British Treasury really care about is not the restoration of a free gold market (an exchange parity as a necessary means to that end), but 4.86-2-3 as an end in itself. It is a kind of fetishism which seeks its justification not in any economic arguments but in an appeal to history, to national pride and to financial tradition. Such an appeal is, of course, as any gold-brokered calculation of advantage; and, indeed, when sterling was first released from its war-time peg and incontinently depreciated, there was an enormous volume of public determination and approval behind the policy of restoring it to par.

But since those days the British public has learned a good deal by bitter experience about the relentless connection between foreign exchange and commodity prices. A policy of strict deflation was welcomed at first by a large section of British opinion on the ground that it was the only way of reestablishing the financial prestige of England in the eyes of all the world. But even then there were those who advised caution and deprecated undue haste; it was pointed out that after the Civil War some fifteen years elapsed before the United States currency was entirely restored, and that a violent return to lower commodity price levels would only perpetuate another. There were those, too, who refused to regard the problem as one of ethics and morality; in questions of national economics and finance, they argued, justice is synonymous with the general advantage, and the only relevant consideration is how to strike a net balance of economic gain.

Lessons in Retrospect

But it is fair to say, nevertheless, that after the war England set out with a good will to follow the lead of the Treasury and to work for the restoration of sterling to parity in New York. In the course of the following two years the effort was rendered to a great extent nugatory by mistakes which are easily enough seen now in retrospect; and in the third year it has been attended by such extreme discomfort that it has led to a good deal of discouragement.

The mistake of the first two years, if parity was to be successfully achieved, was the delay in using the weapon of high interest rates to check the rise in commodity prices. While prices were advancing in America, there was a great opportunity of regarding the movement in England, and so continually raising the rate of exchange which broadly speaking, pressed the relation between the two price levels. Still, great progress was made in other ways. A fine determination, and some very clever management, was shown in the steady repayment of foreign indebtedness, until England owed practically nothing abroad except her own great debt to the Government of the United States. And year by year the oscillations of sterling exchange were reduced and the periods of comparative stability and quiescence were prolonged.

Then came the worldwide fall in prices. Englishmen watched the serve ratio continually growing in the United States Federal Reserve Bank returns; they saw gold accumulating in America without being used as the basis of credit; and they suffered all the penalties of a tumbling commodity market and all the pains of deflation without feeling that these discomforts brought them any nearer to the end in view. Any chart of purchasing power parities from month to month will show that the fall in prices was proceeding for the best part of a year at a practically uniform rate in America, in France, in Italy and in England. So far as sterling exchange was concerned, this left matters exactly as they were before, and when England began to realize that if parity was still to be pursued this same tendency would have to be artificially prolonged at home long after a welcome recovery had set in over the water, they naturally began to ask themselves whether the game was worth the candle. Discouragement set in, and devaluation for the first time figured in the financial vocabulary of England.

Relentless Pursuit of 4.86-2-3

This was, no doubt, premature. It was clear enough that if the will-of-the-wisp of 4.86-2-3 were to be relentlessly pursued with a total disregard of the cost in human misery and trade stagnation, vanity would have been exalted into a religion. But there was never any question of this. Five, ten, fifteen years, perhaps even more, not two or three, had been the period of recovery originally contemplated. So that when the hopes raised by Mr. Lloyd George dallying with the idea of inflation, as a cure for unemployment were dashed within a few weeks by an emphatic pronouncement in favor of the most Puritanical orthodoxy in currency matters, there was perhaps after all no need to take alarm. A strong pull may be a long pull, and "ohne hast ohne rast," for all its seeming stringency, is a fairly elastic principle.

But the impression nevertheless remains in England that at the Treas-

ury there are currency purists in authority who are not likely to be as accommodating as they might be. The monetary policy of the Treasury and the Bank of England is understood to be this: to maintain the recently established difference between the official rates of discount in London and New York, and to resist any further reduction in rates at home unless rates in New York have been previously reduced sufficiently to enable an appreciable margin in favor of London to be maintained. If the general level of commodity prices rises in America the effort is to be made to keep prices in England steady in order that purchasing power parity may be achieved at a higher exchange level. If American prices do not rise, the intention apparently is to continue resolutely with the policy of deflation in England until the same result is achieved.

Variation of Opinion

Unofficial opinion is inclined to quarrel with this policy as being either impracticable or too stringent. No amount of control, and so conceivable rise in official rates of discount is likely to prevent British prices from sharing in the upward movement which seems to be on the point of starting. Consequently, resistance is doomed to be either ineffective or so violent as to be practically suicidal. If 4.86-2-3 is a dream which the British Treasury hope to realize within a year, these criticisms of official policy do seem to be well founded. Partly achieved by such means and within so short a period would in any event be almost impossible to maintain. But the general direction of Treasury policy commands no doubt fairly general approval in England, provided the "principle of *festina lente*" is observed.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Arrivals at Alexandria of Egyptian cotton and cotton seed during the season which ended August 31, 1921, totaled 487,017,036 pounds and 14,830,926 bushels, respectively, against 552,353,482 pounds and 13,888,864 bushels in the 1919-20 season, according to United States Consul Stocks on hand at Alexandria at the end of August, 1921, comprised 192,822,993 pounds of cotton and 4,747,727 bushels of seed, contrasted with a carry-over for the previous year of 51,417,729 pounds of cotton and 4,753,672 bushels of seed.

Japanese raw silk prices have recently advanced 30 cents per pound, according to cable messages from Yokohama. The market there has become strong, an upward tendency in prices of all crabs manifesting itself. "Best grades are very scarce and there is a good demand for all crabs at the advanced prices," the message says. Recently published regulations of the State Bank founded by the Soviet Republic give its capital as 2,000,000,000,000 rubles, taken from resources of the state. Half the profits are to be held

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THE HOME FORUM

Bumble-Bees and Bird-Music

May-month—month of swarming, singing, mating birds—the bumble-bee month—month of the flowering lilac—
 As I jot this paragraph, I am out just after sunrise, and down towards the creek. The lights, perfumes, melodies—the blue birds, grass birds and robins, in every direction—the noisy, vocal, natural concert. For under-tones, a neighboring wood-pecker tapping his tree, and the distant clatter of chattering. Then the fresh-earth smells—the colors, the delicate drabs and thin blues of the perspective. The bright green of the grass has received an added tinge from the last two days' mildness and moisture. How the sun silently mounts in the broad clear sky, on his day's journey! . . .
 Later—Nature marches in procession, in sections, like the corps of an army. All have done much for me, and still do. But for the last two days it has been the great wild bee, the humble-bee, or "bumble," as the children call him. As I walk from the farm-house down to the creek, I traverse the before-mentioned lane, fenced by old rails, with many splitters, splinters, breaks, holes, etc., the choice habitat of those crooning, hairy insects. Up and down and by and between these rails, they swarm and dart and fly in countless myriads. As I wend slowly along, I am accompanied with a moving cloud of them. They play a leading part in my morning, midday or sunset rambles, and often dominate the landscape in a way I never before thought of—fill the long lane, not by scores or hundreds only, but by thousands. Large and vivacious and swift, with wonderful momentum and a loud swelling, perpetual hum, varied now and then by something almost like a shriek, they dart to and fro, in rapid flashes, chasing each other, and (little things as they are,) conveying to me a new and pronounced sense of strength, beauty, vitality and movement . . . what is the meaning of this plenitude, swiftness, eagerness, display? As I walk'd, I thought I was follow'd by a particular swarm, but upon observation I saw that it was a rapid succession of changing swarms, one after another.
 As I write, I am seated under a big wild-cherry tree—the warm day temper'd by partial clouds and a fresh breeze, neither too heavy nor light—and here I sit long and long, envelop'd in the deep musical drone of these bees, sitting, balancing, darting to and fro about me by hundreds—big fellows with light yellow jackets, great glistening swelling bodies, stumpy heads and gauzy wings—humming their perpetual rich mellow boom. (Is there not a hint in it for a musical composition, of which it should be the background? some bumble-bee symphony?)

Another jotting, another perfect day: forenoon, from seven to nine, two hours envelop'd in sound of bumble-bees and bird-music. Down in the apple-trees and in a neighboring cedar were three or four russet-backed thrushes, each singing his best, and rousing in ways I never heard surpassed. Two hours I abandon myself to hearing them, and indolently absorbing the scene. Almost every bird I notice has a special time in the year—sometimes limited to a few days—when it sings its best; and now is the period of these russet-backs. Meanwhile, up and down the lane, the darting, droning, musical bumble-bees. A great swarm again for my entourage as I return home, moving along with me as before.



"On the Bure," a woodcut by W. P. Robins

Yachting on the Bure

From Horning Ferry to Wroxham is nine miles, and that was the extent of our day's sail. It is perhaps the most beautiful stretch on the three rivers. Woods, meadows, corn-fields . . . yachts, wherries, boats, crowd upon the eye. Lilled pools, green-bordered shadowy dykes, and sequestered broads, invited detours and explorations. The clear brimming river laves the drooping grasses and the blue forget-me-nots. The deep purple fringes of the reeds toy with the bending branches and rustling leaves of oak and alder. The jewelled kingfisher swoops on a reed, a yellow iris flower bending over his blue back. As the season changes, so the colors of the river-side vegetation change; and when the great leaves of the water-docks are yellow, and the trees drop their many-tinted leaves on the dimpled river, the gorgeous masses of color, and the variety of them, are beyond any feeble words of mine to picture.

How Mr. Hudson Found His Title

It is surely a rare experience for an unclassified man to hear himself accurately and aptly described for the first time in his life by a perfect stranger! This thing happened to me at Bristol, some time ago, in the way I am about to relate. I slept at a commercial hotel, and early next morning was joined in the big empty coffee-room . . . by an intensely respectable-looking old gentleman, whose hair was of silvery whiteness, and who wore gold-rimmed spectacles and a heavy gold watch-chain with many seals attached thereto; whose linen was of the finest, and whose outer garments, including the trousers, were of the newest and blackest broadcloth. A glossier and at the same time a more venerable-looking "commercial" I had never seen in the west country, nor anywhere in the three kingdoms. . . . But with all his superior look he was quite affable, and talked fluently and instructively on a variety of themes, including trade, politics and religion. Perceiving that he had taken me for what I was not—one of the army in which he served, but of inferior rank—I listened respectfully as became me. Finally he led the talk to the subject of agriculture, and the condition and prospects of farming in England. Here I perceived that he was on a wholly unfamiliar ground, and in return for the valuable information he had given me on other and more important subjects, I proceeded to enlighten him. When I had finished stating my facts and views, he said: "I perceive that you know a great deal more about the matter than I do, and I will now tell you why you know more. You are a traveller in little things—in something very small—which takes you into the villages and hamlets, where you meet and converse with small farmers, innkeepers, laborers and their wives, with other persons who live on the land. In this way you get to hear a good deal about rent and cost of living, and what the people are able and not able to do. Now I am out of all that; I never go to a village or see a farmer. I am a traveller in something very large. In the south and west I visit towns like Salisbury, Exeter, Bristol, Southampton; then I go to the big towns in the midlands and the north, and to Glasgow and Edinburgh; and afterwards to Belfast and Dublin. It would simply be a waste of time for me to visit a town of less than fifty or sixty thousand inhabitants."

Notwithstanding that I was amused

at his mistake, the label he had supplied me with was something to be grateful for, and I am now finding a use for it. And I think that if he, my labeller, should see this sketch by chance and recognize himself in it, he will say with his pleasant smile and wave of the hand, "Oh, that's his line! Yes, yes, I described him rightly enough, thinking it haberdashery, or floral texts for cottage bedrooms, or something of that kind; I didn't imagine he was a traveller in anything quite so small as this." "A Traveller in Little Things," W. H. Hudson.

We sailed to and fro as fancy willed or the breeze blew, and in the gloaming anchored off Wroxham Broad, where we watched the western light die away, the stars glimmer out one by one in the sky, often first seen in the water. Moonlight nights that cruise we had none; but often and often on those lovely waters have we felt the sweet charm of the soft moonshine when the quiet lake and the whispering reeds were clothed with the chastened brilliance.

As we passed Horning village the children greeted us with a song, with which the children of Horning have greeted every passing yacht for generations:

"Ho, John Barleycorn! ho, John Barleycorn!
 All day long I raise my song—
 Ho, John Barleycorn!"

The motive of the song is, of course, coppers. Its origin is unknown; but even the three-year-old toddlers join in, and the general effect is pleasing.

Colishall is a typical English village, and picturesque without. Just above is the first lock on these waters, and spanning the side-stream is Horstead Mill, which made a pretty photograph. A Norfolk water-mill is, "sui generis," very large and very old. It is usually built across the stream, so that the underwheels may be worked by the full force of the stream. . . . From Colishall down to Wroxham, some eight miles or so, the river is very sinuous and very pretty. Near midway is a channel leading through some disused chalk-workings, which is known as Little Switzerland, because of the precipitous nature of the banks. . . . Belagh Church stands on a high promontory and is a conspicuous object for many miles. The river winds near it, as though loath to leave it. From Wroxham Bridge down to the Broad, a distance of about two miles, is, however, the most charming portion of all the river for placid scenery, and wealth of flowers and grasses pressing down to the brimming river. "Norfolk Broad and Rivers," by G. Christopher Davies.

In a Hollow by the Road Side

Mr. Penny's was the last house in that portion of the parish, and stood in a hollow by the road side; so that cart-wheels and horses' feet were about level with the sill of his shop-window. This was low and wide, and was open from morning till evening. Mr. Penny himself being invariably seen working inside, like a framed portrait by some modern Moroni. He

beyond compare, who in the region of pure speculation often goes sadly limping; his criticism of Kant proves it. But a music-maker in our written speech, Robert Louis Stevenson is the supreme mocking-bird in English literature. He overplayed the sedulous imitator. John Jay Chapman in a brilliant essay has traced the progress of this prose pilgrim, a professional stylist. The American critic registers the variations in style and sensibility of the Scotsman, who did not always demonstrate in his writing the fundamental idea that the sole exponent of

On the Road to Damascus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
 ONE of the most notable events in early Christian history is undoubtedly that incident which has come to be known as the conversion of St. Paul. It is so, not only because of the door it flung wide open for the conversion of the world, but because of the demonstration it afforded of the power of Spirit to sweep away, in a moment of time, the illusions of mortal mind, and reveal the height and depth of spiritual understanding.

It is a revelation which was, of course, made by Jesus, at every turn, throughout his ministry. In healing the sick, cleansing the leper, feeding the hungry, stilling the storm, raising the dead, Jesus proved that, in the presence of an understanding of Principle, there are no degrees of evil, and that because a life has been long established and widely accepted is no reason why it should not, in a moment, be seen for what it has always been, an illusion, having no place nor permanence.

The lesson is one of tremendous importance. For one of the strongest tendencies of the human mind is toward grading its problems. Believing fixedly in the reality of all things material, it attaches tremendous importance to those things which seem to limit its powers. It is full of deference for time and space and number. Because a conviction has obtained for a long time, is held by a large number of people, and endorsed by authority it is regarded as hard to change and generally entitled to honor. Christian Science, with its insistence on the unreality of matter and of all things material and the reality and ever presence of Spirit and all things spiritual, shows the utter impossibility of anything unlike Spirit permanently maintaining itself in the presence of that understanding which can envisage its unreality. In this connection numbers are simply irrelevant.

In the famous allegory where Abraham pleads with God against the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah Abraham's discernment of Principle was sufficient to enable him to see that the understanding of five righteous men would be enough to save the city, but he had not sufficiently overcome his human respect for numbers to see that one righteous man would have been enough. Some one has well remarked, "Abraham stopped asking before God stopped granting." The one wise man, if he is only wise enough, is always able to save the city.

The reason for this is not difficult to understand. The moment a spiritual truth is scientifically discerned it can never be lost, but must, sooner or later, be so made manifest that all flesh shall see it together. How such an end is to be accomplished, it may seem impossible to discern, but this is of no moment compared with the fact that it can be accomplished, and, indeed, cannot fail to be accomplished, if the fact has ever been seen.

On this point Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, is particularly emphatic. In her book "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, on page 14, she writes: "Become conscious for a single moment that Life and Intelligence are purely spiritual,—neither in nor of matter,—and the body will then utter no complaints. If suffering from a belief in sickness, you will find yourself suddenly well." And again, on page 279 of another book, "Miscellaneous Writings," occurs this statement: "We, to-day, in this class-room, are enough to convert the world if we are of one Mind; for then the whole world will feel the influence of this Mind; as when the earth was without form, and Mind spake and form appeared."

It is those who discern most clearly this great fact in Christian Science who are ever most ready to go forward alone. They never wait for company. They know that if through earnest striving they see the truth of any situation, be it never so difficult, the city will be saved. If they see clearly enough, they will see the way, but, even if they do not see the way, they can always see the salvation which lies at the end of the way.

It is just here that the recollection of the conversion of Saul the Pharisee comes with such tremendous force and such tremendous encouragement. To the persecuted Christians in Jerusalem who saw him set out on his journey, armed with authority from the high priest; to the Christians at Damascus who awaited his coming, the obstacles which would seem to interpose themselves between this man and a change of heart must have appeared well-nigh insurmountable. A Pharisee of the Pharisees, one who had attained his standing and high favor for his zeal in persecuting all who followed Jesus of Nazareth, one whose intellectual gifts had made him a foremost figure in the great movement to destroy "any of this way"—the idea of his conversion would have seemed little short of ludicrous. If that was the way of salvation for the church of Damascus, and the means through which the cause of Christ, Truth, was ultimately to triumph throughout the Gentile world, then there was little hope for either.

Nevertheless, when this great persecutor was within sight of Damascus, the so-called miracle happened. The real understanding of Principle, the real zeal, the real passion for truth broke the supposititious cere-

ments of the counterfeit, and, at once, old things had passed away, and behold all things had become new.

As it was nineteen hundred years ago, so it is today. At every time of crisis; at every time when the world or any great movement in the world is struggling to a higher level; at all times, in fact, there are thousands of people on the road to Damascus, thousands of people who set out from Jerusalem "breathing out threatenings and slaughter," who, within hail of the city, learn the lesson of Saul the Pharisee, and, pride rebuked and anger abashed, utter his petition, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?"

Secret Construction of the Nautilus

In his fanciful tale, "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," Jules Verne describes the secret building of the submarine, "Nautilus":

"But how could you construct this wonderful Nautilus in secret?"
 "Each separate portion, M. Aronnax, was brought from different parts of the globe. The keel was forged at Penn & Co.'s, London, the iron plates of the hull at Laird's of Liverpool, the screw itself at Scott's at Glasgow. The reservoirs were made by Call & Co. at Paris, the engine by Krupp in Prussia, its beam in Motala's workshop in Sweden, its mathematical instruments by Hart Brothers, of New York, etc.; and each of these people had my orders under different names."

"But these parts had to be put together and arranged?"
 "Professor, I had set up my workshops upon a desert island in the ocean. There my workmen, that is to say, the brave men that I instructed and educated, and myself have put together our Nautilus. Then, when the work was finished, fire destroyed all trace of our proceedings on this island, that I could have jumped over if I had liked."

"Then the cost of this vessel is great?"
 "M. Aronnax, an iron vessel costs forty-five pounds per ton. Now the Nautilus weighed fifteen hundred. It came therefore to sixty-seven thousand five hundred pounds and eighty thousand pounds more for fitting it up, and about two hundred thousand pounds with the works of art and the collectors it contains."

"One last question, Captain Nemo. 'Ask it, professor.'"

"You are rich?"
 "Immensely rich, sir; and I could, without missing it, pay the national debt of France."

"I stared at the singular person who spoke thus. Was he playing upon my credulity? The future would decide that."

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear;  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Storm Cloud in the Far East

THE whole Pacific question, as it has been discussed in the Conference in Washington, has gone through some curious stages, and not the least curious is the tangle in which the President found himself involved over the new Four-Power Treaty. Whoever's the fault may have been, there can hardly be any question that the ordinary reader of the treaty would have read it in the sense in which Mr. Harding explained it at his meeting with the newspapers. No ordinary reader of the English language could ever have imagined that Japan proper, and the two great dominions of Australia and New Zealand, were to be regarded as insular possessions in the Pacific. When the British delegation proposed that this should be the case, Japan itself was not too pleased with the idea. Whatever sense of security may have been implied in it was, in the opinion of her delegates, counterbalanced by the loss of prestige, inasmuch as the agreement almost predicated an inability of Japan to safeguard her own dominions. The Japanese themselves seem to have felt that the construing of the treaty in this sense placed their country in the same category with China, and the situation in China was one which left very much to be desired from the Chinese point of view.

It cannot be pretended that this Chinese situation is itself to be viewed by the friends of China with any great degree of satisfaction. It seems to be now accepted that the Twenty-One Demands will be put on one side, and the Twenty-One Demands refer largely to the most important question of Manchuria. But unless the situation in Manchuria is cleared up, there is not the slightest probability of the Chinese question itself ceasing to be a storm-center of world politics. An agreement, it is true, has been come to on the subject of Shantung, but Manchuria is to be left untended by the wayside, like the man who fell among thieves.

So far as Shantung itself is concerned, the arrangement come to is probably as satisfactory a one as could have been expected. Two alternative proposals have been forwarded to Tokyo, and on the decision of Tokyo the choice of these two proposals rests, unless Great Britain, which also had an army in Kiaochow, and is entitled to a voice in the disposal of the German concession, should be induced to throw its weight into the scale so as to obtain a decision in Tokyo in favor of the alternative preferred in Peking. Now the two proposals are as follows. Either, the Japanese hold upon the province is to be released for a cash payment to be made within nine months, or Japan is to be allowed to continue her hold on the railways and mines for a period of twelve years, with the option to China to pay her out within three years. Amongst those who know, it is believed that Tokyo will accept the twelve-year proposal, and this mainly to save her face. For it is hardly possible that the Chinese will permit her to continue her hold on the province for the last nine years by not exercising the option of the first three. Thus, when analyzed, the real difference between the two proposals will be found to amount really to a period of two years and three months.

There can be no question that the Chinese themselves would prefer the nine-months agreement, and there can be little doubt that it cannot make much difference to Japan, beyond some fraction of national prestige, whether she chooses the nine months or the three years. This being so, and the aggrieved party being China, it would be quite legitimate, and extremely good statesmanship, if the British Government were to induce Tokyo to decide on the nine-months proposal, even if in order to do this it had to insist upon its own right as a belligerent power in the capture of the concession. There is something very much more at stake in China than the prestige or the interests of this power or that power. There is, in short, at stake the peace of the world, for, as statesmen of the world survey the world, in the famous if somewhat hackneyed phrase, from Peking to Peru, the one storm cloud which seems to threaten trouble in the immediate future is to be seen, no bigger than a man's hand, over the China Sea. And indeed, even if the Shantung question should be settled entirely satisfactorily, there will still remain the far larger and more dangerous question of Manchuria.

There can be no question that peace will not reign in Chinese affairs so long as the Manchurian question is allowed to drag itself out. Manchuria, as Dr. Koo has so clearly pointed out, is not merely the gateway to China in the North, but is, from an economic point of view, essential to the safety of the Republic. The hold of Japan upon this gateway is one of very doubtful authority. Russia, it may be said, tore it from the grasp of China, and then Japan tore it from the grasp of Russia. This itself is too recent an occurrence to constitute an entirely good title, but it is to be remembered, in addition, that the Russian claim expires two years hence, and that Japan, being aware of this when she defeated Russia, forced from China a ninety-nine year extension by means of threats or something worse. It is this action of Japan's which China is now so anxious to bring before the Conference, and which the Conference shows no intention whatever of listening to. Yet the determination of the Conference to close its ears to the Manchurian question can scarcely end in anything but a postponement of the day of trouble.

It is perfectly true that the Japanese have never been particularly anxious to defend the extension of this lease in public. It is also true that the least imperialistic of Japanese are perfectly willing to admit that the treaty which contained the extension is scarcely capable of defense; at the same time you might wonder from one end of Japan to another without coming across a Japanese who would pretend to believe that Japan had any intention of loosening its hold upon Manchuria. Yet, until the unity of China is restored, the storm cloud of

the Far East will continue to overcast the political heavens. The pious profession of the British Government to retire from Wei-hai-wei, of which there is no reason whatever to doubt the genuineness, is not, however, likely to develop while Port Arthur remains a Japanese naval station, nor is the government in Paris likely to exhibit any particular anxiety to make good its promise to evacuate Kwangchow. Furthermore, it is far from safe for Tokyo to rely upon the government in Moscow always being as weak as that at present existing. If the Russian colossus should one day resume his strength, Tokyo might regret that it had not taken advantage of the present hour to make friends with China by evacuating Chinese soil.

The Political Outlook in Australia

SOME months ago, shortly after Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia, had returned to the Commonwealth from attending the Imperial Conference in London, it was pointed out in this paper, in view of the precarious political outlook which then obtained in Australia, that the one factor in Australian politics which could never be gauged beforehand was Mr. Hughes himself. At that time the outlook, as far as Mr. Hughes' government was concerned, was dark indeed. It had been in office many years. It was depending for its support upon a party which was itself a coalition and, like all coalitions, liable to resolve into its original elements, and a new party, under the energetic leadership of Dr. Earle Page, practically held the balance of power. Just prior to Mr. Hughes' departure for London this new party, the Country Party as it is called, had concluded a truce with the government to be effective during the Prime Minister's absence. The termination of this truce, on the Prime Minister's return, left the government open to attack at a time when its popularity was at a low ebb. The Prime Minister had been a long time absent from the country, and the government had been obliged to do not a few unpopular things. Taxation was heavy; the operation of the Navigation Act had given rise to much discontent; Australia was feeling particularly grieved over the Fiji question and several other issues. The moment, however, that Mr. Hughes landed and applied himself to the task of retrieving the fortunes of his party, the whole outlook was quickly changed. In the light of the Prime Minister's vivid presentation of the larger issues of the British Commonwealth and the great world questions under debate, the more local questions were seen ever more steadily in their true proportion.

In these circumstances, the recent effort of Dr. Earle Page to launch an attack on the government was not likely to succeed. Dr. Page unquestionably chose his ground well. In these days, a demand for retrenchment and for a general financial house-cleaning is likely to gain a hearing in most countries. When, therefore, Mr. Page demanded, in a resolution, that the government should reduce its estimates by something like £3,000,000, he was at any rate making a demand which was likely to be popular. The government, however, was in this case in a position to put forward an excellent defense. The federal treasurer, Sir Joseph Cook, was able to show that, in spite of increases in certain directions, the total government expenditure compared with last year showed a decrease of no less than £17,000,000. Dr. Page's position, moreover, was not helped by the fact that the Labor Party, whilst desiring economy, is not particularly anxious for certain measures of economy. Any drastic reductions in government expenditure on public works, for instance, would inevitably mean a large increase in unemployment, and Labor is very averse from aiding any effort which would prove unpopular with the Labor rank and file throughout the country.

Now, no one, it may be ventured, is more aware of these compensating factors than is the Prime Minister. Dr. Earle Page is undoubtedly an able leader, and the Country Party is undoubtedly a growing influence in the Commonwealth, but the Australian, as a rule, whenever any attack is made on the Hughes Administration, is apt to sum up a judgment on the matter by asking himself the question, Whom would he put in place of the Prime Minister? Mr. Hughes has often been accused of being autocratic in his methods, and intolerant of the opinion of others, but he has an extraordinary facility for getting things done, and this more than ever at the present time makes an overwhelming appeal to the Australian people. The summing up of the political outlook in Australia at the present moment, therefore, is that, whilst the government is still in an uncertain situation, as far as its assured following is concerned, its position has been considerably strengthened since Mr. Hughes' return.

The Racial Issue in Tzecho-Slovakia

ONE of the most complicated problems facing the Government of Tzecho-Slovakia is undoubtedly the German question. The German-Bohemian forms a very considerable part of the population of the new Republic, and it is a part which has been accustomed for many years past to a position of ascendancy. From the first, the government at Prague, under the able leadership of Dr. Masaryk, has done its best to bring about a condition of unity between the two peoples, but the task is one of curious difficulty. The position of superiority enjoyed by the German population under the old Austrian régime has rendered the Germans peculiarly sensitive to anything having the appearance of Tzéch domination. The laws of the Republic assure to them complete equality with the Tzéch, but this equality is inevitably interpreted by the German as a position of inferiority. His complaints are many and various. He insists that the Germans are not being fairly treated in the matter of schools, that they are forced to conduct their legal affairs in the Tzéch language, and that the estates of German nationals are being singled out for preferential treatment in the process of splitting the large properties into small holdings, which is now in progress everywhere throughout Tzecho-Slovakia.

The Tzecho-Slovak authorities, however, maintain that these charges are entirely unfounded, and indeed, as was pointed out, quite recently, by a writer in this paper, it appears to be certain that the Germans have remarkably little to complain about. They have the free use of

their language, and in such places as Karlsbad and Marienbad, where the German population is predominant, no attempt has been made to do away with even the outward appearance of the old order. The Government of Prague, with that largeness of view which was to be expected from a statesman like Dr. Masaryk, has refrained from changing those outward symbols which are generally the first points of attack under régimes less enlightened.

The chief opposition to cooperation has, from the first, come from the German side. Within the last few months, however, there have been many welcome signs of a change of heart. The fact is that Bohemia is essentially an industrial unit, and a large part of the industry of the country is in the hands of the German Bohemian. The German Bohemian industrialist is really dependent for his success upon his Tzéch neighbor, and this fact is exerting a steady pressure in the direction of unity. Another welcome sign that more enlightened views are gaining ground is the return of the German members to the Tzecho-Slovak Parliament. The Republic, in fact, seems at last to be in the way of solving its racial problem, and a united Bohemia will do much to bring about the rehabilitation of Central Europe.

Developing the Arctic

THE publication of Vilhjalmur Stefansson's record of his explorations on the lands and polar ice north of Canada is an important event in the world's history today, because it shows logical development in the proving of dominion over what had hitherto been considered unbearable conditions. If his experiences had shown nothing more than that the difficulties of arctic living have been largely due to the mental attitude of the explorers and pioneers in those regions, a record of them would have been abundantly valuable to people in all parts of the world. In addition to uncovering the faults of preceding adventurers, however, he has learned positively how to master and enjoy the circumstances of the far North. He has adapted himself intelligently to new environment by studying it as it is and by using the ways and means suitable there rather than depending on the preconceptions gained from the customs of other places. Though there may not be reason for the immediate exploitation by colonization of the unused resources which he found, his record shows an expanding comprehension of the earth's possibilities, a lessening of limitations, which should be an inspiration to pioneers in every land.

People who go into the mountains for winter sports such as skiing and other snowshoeing, even though they may make long trips over unbroken trails, do not think of themselves as undergoing hardships. Stefansson has demonstrated that it is just as possible to enjoy a long arctic trip in either winter or summer, and that, moreover, those making the trip or staying in one place can find right at hand what they need for food, shelter, clothing, and fuel. The statements of his predecessors about the barren regions of the North were due to ignorance of how to use what was at hand. It is curious to see how tenacious have been old sentimental misconceptions about the arctic; and one important phase of Stefansson's work has been his reiteration for the benefit of the incredulous that he found grass, flowers, birds, foxes, bears, seals, oibos, and many other living things, that he made himself fully as comfortable as he could have been in many parts of the United States or Canada, and that many of the islands which he found are assuredly inhabitable, if they are considered intelligently.

His presentation of these facts and conclusions is especially valuable at this time of world readjustment. As he has pointed out in an article in *The World's Work*, apparently Great Britain at the Peace Conference considered Spitzbergen of little economic importance, and other lands in the far North have seemed equally negligible to those who have perhaps forgotten the lesson of the Alaskan purchase by the United States. Stefansson believes that the arctic will eventually supply to the rest of the world large amounts of coal and other fuel, food, and materials for clothing. It takes only a little more enthusiasm of the same sort as his to think of some of these northern lands as even possibly arable. Certainly the publicity which is being given to his statements is an encouragement to enthusiasm and to the overcoming of old baseless fears. That is why the publication of his report of the explorations is a significant incident in the development of the world's freedom.

Anonymity in Print

SOMEWHAT recent contributions to the contemporaneous literature on both sides of the Atlantic, particularly those two volumes dealing anonymously and more or less intimately with British and American men of affairs, have aroused a wordy, good-natured warfare. The alignment, naturally, is between those who defend, apparently not without logic, the anonymous writer, be he author or critic, no matter what vehicle he may choose as a means of expression, and those who, perhaps as logically, would limit the methods by which anonymity in print may be preserved. The flurry, after all, is but a tempest in a teapot, for, when all has been said on the subject that may or can be said, the only thing that matters greatly is whether the things written are true, and whether the unrevealed author actually has assumed a license to publish anonymously a collection of misstatements which he would not dare to defend and which he should not ask a publisher, either of a book or of a newspaper, to sponsor before the world.

There may be urged many convincing reasons why the author of a book, especially if that book deals critically or caustically with high officials of a government, should not conceal his identity. Possibly equally convincing reasons may be cited to sustain and justify such an action. Surely it cannot be insisted that those in public life are immune from criticism. They are subjected to it continuously, sometimes justly and sometimes unjustly. The identity of the critic is of no greater importance, if what is written be the truth, whether the criticism is favorable and kindly, or unfavorable and caustic. The sharpshooters who have been carrying on the interesting warfare over the question have had much

to say, both pro and con, concerning the "legal liability" or the lack of it, depending upon whether the criticisms have appeared anonymously in book form, or have been given publicity in the columns of a newspaper or magazine. The effort seems to be to draw a distinction where in fact there is no difference. The liability of the publisher cannot be avoided in any instance, and it is only just to remember that every reputable publisher assumes this responsibility as a matter of course. The position of the book publisher is no less clearly defined than is that of the newspaper publisher or editor. There is never any question of doubt as to the latter, although it may be claimed that the greater proportion of the matter published from day to day is "anonymously" written, in the sense that it is not the work of any individual whose name is disclosed. There is, in the case of the newspaper, as in the case of a book the authorship of which the public can only surmise, a responsible publisher, and in the final analysis it is the publication, and not the authorship of a questionable statement, that fixes liability.

The anonymous writer cannot be reasonably charged with cowardice, per se. It is conceivable that much may be said and written under the cloak of anonymity that could not be revealed otherwise with force or effect, and that in the entire transaction there need be no suspicion of reprehensibility. But it is claimed by the critics of the so-called "mirror" books that they would not have been written or published had it been necessary for the author to reveal his identity. Even this may be admitted without indorsing the wholesale condemnation of the practice of publishing, upon occasion, an anonymous volume. Without specifically defending the particular publications, and without admitting that a defense of them is necessary (or possible, the fact remains that if by their anonymous production truths which could not otherwise have been disclosed have been made public, a useful duty has been performed. No responsibility has been evaded by the process. That would be impossible in the circumstances. The only difficulty possibly lies in the futility of attempting to controvert a statement, upon the charge that it is unfounded, without being able to estimate the sources of knowledge upon which the anonymous author has based his assertion. He whose ox may have happened to be gored is the only one who can regard the situation as at all serious, and it is the more serious to him only because it is somewhat confusing.

Editorial Notes

THE layman, the individual unversed in such matters, may find it difficult to follow the line of judicial reasoning adopted by the Interstate Commerce Commission in denying the request of Henry Ford for permission to reduce the rate on coal shipped over his railroad, the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton. Mr. Ford believes he can haul coal offered for shipment at a price below that now fixed on that commodity. The Commission says he cannot be permitted to lower the rate, because to do so would disarrange "a proper rate relationship between competitive groups," which is of "greater importance than the measure of the rate itself." This means, apparently, that no carrier will be permitted to render a service at a price acceptable to itself and to its patrons unless that price conforms to an arbitrarily fixed basic scale. The public, realizing the community of interest existing between the coal producers and the coal-carrying railroads, may readily see in the condition laid down a quite embarrassing situation.

THE Paris authorities, beset with the problem of the reckless taxi-driver, are said to be studying designs for a kind of lofty pulpit, fittingly elegant in appearance, to be placed at strategic points in the streets, from which the traffic officer may obtain a better command of the madly rushing streams of vehicles. It is hoped by this means to reduce the destructiveness of erratic drivers. A useful text for the officer in the pulpit might be, "Let your manners be the same in the taxi as on the 'trottoir.'" For it may be fairly assumed that no sooner does the unscrupulous driver dismount and join the pedestrians on the sidewalk, than he becomes as polite and considerate as the rest of his compatriots, gracefully bowing, hat in hand, to let another pass, rather than pushing rudely ahead. Of course the presence of the steering-wheel on the taxi somewhat precludes the performance of a perfect salaam, but surely all the essential features of pedestrian courtesy might apply equally well to the taxi-driver.

THE newspapers in announcing that Colonel Harvey, the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, called upon Mr. Briand, the French Premier, while he was in London, had little to say about a far more interesting meeting, when Mr. Lloyd George acted as guide, cicerone, and friend to his French colleague in the House of Commons. Both had witnessed the quaint ceremony of the prorogation of Parliament. But when the House was empty the two premiers slipped in, and Mr. Briand had the curious features of the place pointed out to him by his host. Of course the famous treasury box on the table, and upon which the Premier and the leaders of the House are wont to thump when emphasizing their oratory, was duly shown, and a demonstration made of its thump-resisting qualities. One imagines that Mr. Briand tried his far from 'prentice hand on the historic box, which Mr. Gladstone is said to have dented with his ring.

IF THERE is one time more than another when an aunt is appreciated it is surely in holiday time. The London child has nothing to complain of at the present moment, even if not provided by nature with this necessary luxury. A number of sensible women have constituted themselves universal aunts and are open to engagements of any kind for the universal nephew or niece, whether it be escorting them to a holiday party, a football match, or the lectures that are given by learned societies. A distinguishing characteristic of the "aunts" is their keen appreciation of the tops of omnibuses, and their intense enjoyment of fun that those who are not "universals" might not so readily perceive.